The Literary Digest

NEW YORK, AUGUST 20, 1932

TOPICS OF THE DAY

Hoover Rallies the Republican Hosts

"HOOVER GOES WET!"

The head-line phrase reveals the popular preoccupation with President Hoover's change of front on Prohibition in his speech of acceptance. True, the bulk of the speech was devoted to the economic crisis, and as one press writer put it, he shows that he wants to be reelected "as the man best fitted to bring back prosperity to the nation." But the President's stand on Prohibition stirred the widest interest.

To the Hoover way of thinking, the purpose of the Eighteenth Amendment is as "noble" as it was when he used that much-quoted word at Palo Alto four years ago, but he now admits that during those four years the attempt at enforcement has developed "the bootlegger and the speak-easy with their abuses and crime." So Mr. Hoover would now, while guarding against the return of the saloon, give back to the States the right to deal with this problem.

The immediate effect of the Hoover pronouncement on Prohibition, writes Theodore C. Wallen in the New York *Herald Tribune*, "was to leave the conservative drys silent and thoughtful, the extreme drys resentful, and the Republican wets gratified at a development which they felt would largely thrust the Prohibition issue aside and center the Presidential campaign on the fundamental economic issue."

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"I Shall Carry Forward the Work of Reconstruction"

If reelected to the Presidency, declares President Hoover in accepting the Republican nomination.

As we take a swift glance at the popular reaction to Mr. Hoover's personal Prohibition plank, as revealed in the editorial columns of the press throughout the country, we find Republicans generally sympathetic. Mr. Hoover's position, says the Manchester *Union*, "can not but win the instant support of all but the extremists." "He wants a new order of things, but he won't have the vicious old order," is the way the Boston *Herald* interprets Mr. Hoover's position. And "if the nation were to hold a referendum to-morrow on the question of outright repeal or a new amendment giving all the advantages of repeal plus absolute protection against the saloon," *The Herald* thinks "there would be an overwhelming majority in favor of the President's safeguarding amendment." The Philadelphia *Inquirer* considers the President's position far saner than that of his Democratic opponents.

On Prohibition "Mr. Hoover has gone far to meet his critics," thinks the New York *Herald Tribune*, and "in calling the bootlegger and the speak-easy as 'intolerable' as the old saloon, he concedes the essence of the wet contention, and disarms most of its argument." It seems to this consistently wet Republican daily that the President now "places the end of national Prohibition beyond the realm of debate."

The President has made no abrupt change in his position, says the Kansas City *Star* (independent, but with strong Republican leanings). It feels that moderate opinion has come along the same road with Mr. Hoover to the same conclusion. The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, a paper with similar politics, feels that the President has spoken directly and honestly. The President's position, says the Indianapolis *Star* (Ind. Rep.), "may not please the radical drys nor the rampant wets, but it will appeal to the conservative thinking elements on both sides of the issue." Democrats, says the Terre Haute *Star* (Ind.), "will find much surprize because the President meets the issue squarely and courageously and they will find little comfort because, through the position he has taken, he has effectually made the Prohibition issue of secondary consideration, if not eliminated it entirely."

The San Francisco *Chronicle* (Rep.) praises the President's "bold and constructive leadership on this issue. Another Western daily, the Boise *Idaho Daily Statesman* (Rep.), sees the President taking an admirably broad view-point which will please neither radical wets nor radical drys.

More critical is the Republican Oil City (Pa.) *Derrick*, which feels that the President "leaves the liquor question in the air."

The drys, declares the Salt Lake City *Deseret News* (Rep.), do not agree with Mr. Hoover. "They want no substitute for the Eighteenth Amendment"; but they will vote for him in preference to Roosevelt, who demands repeal.

"IT is an honest and manly thing that the President has done in thus making his attitude clearly known," says the New York *Times*, speaking for the more friendly Democratic dailies. Mr. Hoover shows "a bravery greater than that of his party platform builders," affirms the Richmond *Times-Dispatch*, which considers Prohibition now "as good as dead." Similarly the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* sees the President acting "with splendid political astuteness," and in acting as he did "he has ditched the

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Prohibition die-hards and affixt his signature to the death-warrant for constitutional Prohibition as we know it to-day."

"Now the great decision is made," observes the Baltimore *Sun*, "Mr. Hoover gives the wets the soup, the tenderloin steak, the vegetables, and the bread and butter, and he gives the drys the pretty cream-puff." In fact, concludes the Baltimore paper, "President Hoover's actual position to-day is very close to that taken four years ago by Alfred E. Smith." Other papers find the President trying rather hard to please both sides. As still another Democratic daily, the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, puts it, he "gives his dry friends a spanking, but insists that it hurts him more than it does them."

It seems to the Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Ind.) that "when he touches the issue of Prohibition he is as murky as his platform"; he knows what is wrong, but "when he offers a prescription for its remedy, so far as it can be deciphered at all, it is one which there would be no way, under heaven, and in the English language, to incorporate in the organic law of the land."

THE President devoted the bulk of his speech to telling what he has done to meet the problems raised by the depression, and to contrast his conservative program with more radical ideas advanced by Democrats. With this program newspaper readers are familiar, since it has been stated and restated from time to time ever since the opening of the last session of Congress.

Taking first critical Democratic opinion, we find the Atlanta *Constitution* sharply observing: "the President gives credit for such benefits as have accrued from relief legislation to 'the soul of the people,' and then unblushingly takes the glory to himself by saying, in effect, 'I did it.'" Considering the speech as a whole, this Democratic newspaper calls it "a straddling and ineffective bid for votes for both sides of each issue."

President Hoover's Administration, declares the Omaha *World-Herald*, has "been guilty of gross betrayal of the principles to which he pays lip service," and has "not maintained 'equality of opportunity' for every individual." The independent Nebraska paper can find nowhere in the President's address "an intimation of a purpose to abandon the policies against which the people, with justice, are bitterly complaining."

But Republicans hail this part of the message with enthusiasm. "It is a battle cry calling the nation to renewed efforts to meet unwelcomed conditions," declares the Lincoln Nebraska *State Journal*. "Mr. Hoover's summation of Administration accomplishments and purposes is an impressive and impregnable fortress," in the phrase of the Portland *Oregonian*. The Seattle *Times*, a Republican daily which came out editorially for Roosevelt after the Democratic convention, declares that in his speech of acceptance President Hoover "has done much to check the sweep of sentiment favorable to Governor Roosevelt, which has been perceptible in almost every part of the country, and to insure a contest much more close than many citizens had anticipated."

The Knoxville *Journal*, a leading Republican newspaper in the South, says the Hoover speech "will take first rank among the utterances of the world's greatest statesmen." The Columbus *Ohio State Journal* is even more emphatic:

"Mr. Hoover's speech of acceptance reminds one of the State papers of such masters of old as Woodrow Wilson at his best, of Abraham Lincoln in another of the nation's crises, of the philosophic grasp of Thomas Jefferson, of the practical soundness of George Washington.

"Once hailed as a practical engineer who could lead the nation in what was believed to be endless material prosperity, and elected as such, the President has been compelled by force of changing circumstances beyond the control of man or society to adapt himself to an entirely new rôle; it became his duty to become a student and master of civic fundamentals, of government in its essence, a savior of democracy in distress, if not peril; the economic burden-bearer and inventor of means for recovery of the key nation of the earth; the virtual bulwark of the established social order of the civilized world."

Of course, President Hoover's seven-thousand-word address can hardly be reprinted here except in brief summary. Some 4,000 Republicans met in Washington to hear the President, the day after his fifty-eighth birthday, and just four years to the day after he made his first speech of acceptance in Palo Alto, California. The President first outlined the history and the causes of the existing depression. He showed how the Administration's emergency measures were all based on what he calls the American principles of "ordered freedom," and without any concession in the direction of "a State-controlled or State-directed social or economic system." He said that in addition to all the other measures that have been undertaken, he is now "organizing the private industrial and financial resources of the country to cooperate effectively with the vast governmental instrumentality which we have in motion."

Both at the beginning and toward the close of his address, the President declared his hope that the nation can work out of the depression. "Should my countrymen again place upon me the responsibilities of this high office, I shall carry forward the work of reconstruction," he said.

Along in the middle of the speech, the President stated his views briefly on a score of issues. He declared himself for protective tariff. On the question of the war debts he said:

"If, for any particular annual payment, we were offered some other tangible form of compensation such as the expansion of markets for American agriculture and labor, and the restoration and maintenance of our prosperity, then I am sure our citizens would consider such a proposal. But it is a certainty that these debts must not be canceled or the burdens transferred to our people."

The American people should be protected by reforms in our banking laws, declared the President, and "they must be relieved from conditions which permit the credit machinery of the country to be made available without adequate check for wholesale speculation in securities." A balanced budget, governmental economy, aid for agriculture, all came in for emphatic approval.

Under the heading of foreign policies, the most noteworthy statement of the Hoover speech was this:

"I have projected a new doctrine into international affairs, the doctrine that we do not and never will recognize title to possession of territory gained in violation of the peace pacts. That doctrine has been accepted by all the nations of the world on a recent critical occasion, and within the last few days has been accepted again by all the nations of the Western Hemisphere. That is public opinion made tangible and effective."

THE loudest applause from the President's immediate hearers came for his declarations on Prohibition. He repeated his sympathy, "with the high purpose of the Eighteenth Amendment," which, he says, smashed the old saloon system, "as by a stroke of lightning." But he recognizes that in a large and increasing number of communities there is a majority sentiment unfavorable to it and an increasing unwillingness to aid in enforcement. This has resulted in illegal traffic in liquor, disrespect for law, and "subsidized crime and violence." President Hoover refuses "on the one hand to return to the old saloon with its political and social corruption, or on the other to endure the bootlegger and the speak-easy with their abuses and crime."

Stating his own personal conclusions, President Hoover says "a change is necessary by which we resummon a proper share of initiative and responsibility which the very essence of our government demands shall rest upon the States and the local authorities." In such a change it should be arranged that "each State shall be given the right to deal with the problem as it may determine, but subject to absolute guaranties in the Constitution of the United States to protect each State from interference and invasion by its neighbors, and that in no part of the United States shall there be a return of the saloon system with its inevitable political and social corruption and its organized interference with other States."

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Copyright, 1932, by the Chicago *Tribune*

Heralding the Dawn
—Orr in the Chicago "Tribune."

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Begins to Look Like a Break in the Severe Weather
—Darling in the New York "Herald Tribune."

He Was Just Scared
—Chasebel in the Washington "Post."

H'm-m-m, Yes—You Can Begin to Sit Up a Little, But Go Easy!
—Scott in the Portland "Oregonian."

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"Am I Dreaming?"
—Hutton in the Providence "News."

THE CARTOONISTS WELCOME THAT "BABY BULL MARKET"

Turn to Page 37 for press comment on the Stock Market recovery.

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Why Stimson's Speech Stirs Up Japan

NEW TEETH FOR THE KELLOGG PACT were inserted by Secretary Stimson's recent speech.

And the very first bite of those new incisors gave Japan such a nip that she is still roaring. Not only that—Tokyo is said to be considering filing a formal protest.

But Washington seems to view this flare-up with placidity, while the rest of the world, judging by press reports, is well

Officially Extinct

—Brown in the Chicago "Evening Post."

pleased with our Secretary of State's bold pronouncements on the Japan-China clash in Manchuria.

To many of our own papers, the Stimson speech is of great importance, a landmark, some call it, in American progress from isolation. Some praise it as the most historic document since the signing of the Briand-Kellogg pact three years ago. But others entertain doubts. Some even call it "dangerous."

"The Secretary declared," writes Drew Pearson in the Baltimore *Sun*, "that the Kellogg pact was not a negative policy putting the United States on record against war, but a positive policy obligating this country to consult with the other nations in the endeavor to make the pact a 'living reality' and thus prevent war." And Mr. Pearson further explains that—

"Two factors were uppermost in Secretary Stimson's mind, according to his advisers. One of these was the allegation by certain Europeans, among them Arthur Salter, British economist, that the Kellogg pact was merely a declaration of principle, carrying with it no obligation to take steps to prevent war.

"The other was the belief that a crisis is due in the Far Eastern situation when the League of Nations receives the report of the neutral investigating commission now in Manchuria."

THE part of the speech which is said to have given Japan greatest offense came after the Secretary reviewed this country's action in sending notes to Japan and China in the Manchurian trouble. Speaking before the Council of Foreign Relations in New York, and later over the radio, the Secretary said:

"The power of the Briand-Kellogg treaty can not be adequately appraised unless it is assumed that behind it rests the combined weight of the opinion of the entire world united by a deliberate covenant which gives to each nation the right to express its moral judgment.

"When the American Government took the responsibility of sending its note of January 7, last, it was a pioneer. It was appealing to a new common sentiment and to the provisions of a treaty as yet untested.

"Its own refusal to recognize the fruits of aggression might be of comparatively little moment to the aggressor. But when the entire group of civilized nations took their stand beside the position of the American Government, the situation was revealed in its true sense.

"Moral disapproval, when it becomes the disapproval of the whole world, takes on a significance hitherto unknown in international law. For never before has international opinion been so organized and mobilized."

SUCH talk infuriated Japan, the correspondents tell us. Quoting a copyrighted dispatch from Wilfrid Fleisher, Tokyo correspondent of the New York *Herald Tribune:*

"The entire press informs the public to-day that the Foreign Office regards the speech as an accusation against Japan as the aggressor in Manchuria. This, it says, can not be disregarded by Japan."

And Mr. Fleisher quotes *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, one of the largest Japanese papers:

"Mr. Stimson thus refuses to admit that Japan acted in self-defense in Manchuria, and regards Japan as the aggressor. His speech is malicious propaganda designed to encourage the world to withhold recognition in Manchoukuo, which, he considers, owes its birth to an act of Japanese aggression."

But in London, Paris, and Geneva the reaction to the speech is largely favorable, we read.

Secretary Stimson's statement that the Kellogg pact "necessarily carries with it the implication of consultation" among all its signatories when confronted with the prospect of war, "is a real step in the advance and in the organization of world peace," in the opinion of the London *Times*. *The Economist* (London) declares that "Stimson's statement will lie like radium in Japan's pocket."

In the French press, as well as in official quarters, the speech is interpreted, we read, as a distinct forward step in American policy. It marks "real progress," says the semiofficial *Temps*.

And at Geneva, "League of Nations circles find Secretary Stimson's interpretation very welcome," writes Clarence K. Streit of the New York *Times*, "especially at a time when undeclared war is going on in South America and Asia."

NOW for American comment.

Praising the Secretary for reaffirming "the Hoover-Stimson doctrine of non-recognition of territory and agreements achieved by arms," the New York *World-Telegram* adds:

"That doctrine, in our judgment, is the most important international step taken by the United States since the World War."

"Altho he did not say it in so many words," remarks *The Jersey Journal*, "Mr. Stimson's speech can be fairly interpreted as a public declaration by the Hoover Administration that the policy of 'splendid isolation' has been forever abandoned by this nation." "It is little wonder," says the Washington *Post*, "that Japan is acutely concerned over the purport of the American exposition of the Kellogg pact and the consequences which are now sure to flow from a wilful rupture of the mutual pledge of all nations to remain at peace."

But Mr. Stimson "is the most dangerous man in the Hoover government," declares the New York *Daily News:*

"He doesn't like war. Therefore, Mr. Stimson insists on telling others they shall not fight. And by doing so he is dragging us ever closer to the day when some fighting cock of a nation will knock the pacifist chip off our shoulder and say, 'Well, so what?'

"Mr. Stimson has just picked again on the twentieth century's prime fighting-cock—Japan."

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The Chapin-Lamont Cabinet Shift

BUBBLING WITH OPTIMISM, a stocky, quick-spoken man with bright, dark eyes makes his bow to the country as the new member of President Hoover's Cabinet.

"There's a general feeling of optimism in the air," said Roy D. Chapin just before he was sworn in as Secretary of Commerce, succeeding Robert P. Lamont.

"You can almost reach out and touch it, it's that tangible," he told the United Press. "People are tired of playing with the depression. They're determined to fight it. And once an American decides to fight, he's happier.

"It appears the depression has run its course. The upturn has come. We go ahead in spurts. It's time to spurt again—this time to new levels of prosperity, based on a foundation more stable than ever before."

Thus the energetic, fifty-two-year-old Detroit automobile man, leader in an industry which the Administration hopes will lead the way back to prosperity, plunges into his new job.

And another optimistic note is struck as Mr. Lamont relinquishes his Cabinet post to become "czar" of the steel industry—president of the American Iron and Steel Institute. Government officials are confident, we read, that he will stabilize the industry.

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"The Upturn Has Come"

Is the cheerful declaration of Roy D. Chapin, our new Secretary of Commerce, shown here being sworn into office by E. W. Libby, chief clerk of the Commerce Department. Robert P. Lamont, the outgoing Secretary, is looking on.

Mr. Chapin, chairman of the board of the Hudson Motor Car Company, "has been connected with the automobile industry for thirty-one years, starting as a photographer for a sales-promotion department at $35 a month," the Washington *Evening Star* tells us. "His friends say he has never lost his love of the camera, which he has carried to many out-of-the-way places."

He was married in 1914 to Miss Inez Tideman of Savannah, Georgia. They have six children. He was president of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce in 1927 and 1928, and has been vice-president of the Lincoln Highway Association and chairman of the Highway Transportation Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce.

NOTING that this is the fourth change in the Hoover Cabinet, a number of editors think that both Mr. Lamont's new job with the steel industry and Mr. Chapin's induction into the Secretaryship will help the country. Other observers, not so friendly to the Administration, discount the importance of the shift. Among the favorable statements is that of the Schenectady *Union-Star:* "If Mr. Lamont, a former steel executive, is able to stabilize that industry, he will be performing perhaps a greater service for economic recovery than he might perform in the Cabinet."

President Hoover's appointment of an automobile man "suggests that he may look to that great industry to lead the way in the business revival which now seems gaining momentum in every part of the land," says *The Jersey Journal.*

"If that were the plan, the President probably could not have made a better choice from the ranks of the industry whose prosperity means so much to the oil, rubber, steel, cotton, lumber, and allied industries of the land, as well as to the ranks of skilled and unskilled labor."

Kansas Stays Dry, Missouri Wet

FOR THE FIRST TIME in nearly twenty years the camel has stood up to be shot at in the Kansas primaries.

The result is another confirmation of THE LITERARY DIGEST's poll, in which Kansas voted dry.

There stands the camel, with a grin on his face and a placid, never-touched-me look in his eye.

Both parties support Prohibition unequivocally. The Republicans will run former Governor Ben S. Paulen for Senator and Alfred Landon for Governor. The Democrats will seek to re-elect Senator George McGill, and their candidate for Governor is Harry H. Woodring. All support the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Law.

"Lord, how they did swat the wet candidates!" cries William Allen White's Emporia (Kan.) *Gazette*, adding: "If, when, and as the Eighteenth Amendment is abolished, there will be no booze, no beer, no light wines in Kansas. For the Kansas constitution is bulwarked by an amendment more than fifty years old, which never has been resubmitted, because never in all those fifty years has there been any Kansas resubmission sentiment strong enough to get that amendment out on the floor of either House of the Kansas legislature."

IN wet New Jersey, meanwhile, the Newark *Evening News* exclaims: "Deserted by Texas, by Florida, by—wo, wo!—North Carolina, Prohibition has been in a bad way. But who is this who comes riding buckety, buckety over the hot and arid plain? Kansas! Kansas to the rescue! Kansas will not let Prohibition perish, unchampioned and unpraised."

As seen by the Boston *Herald*, however, the result of the Kansas primaries is unquestionably a triumph for Prohibition, and the New Orleans *Item* observes:

"North Carolina and Kansas were the only two States that polled dry in the recent LITERARY DIGEST poll. North Carolina has fallen by the wayside. Kansas alone carries the flag. Call it conviction, or obstinacy, or what you will—that's a distinction."

ACROSS the border in Missouri, it is the wets who win. Bennett C. Clark, Democratic candidate for Senator as a result of the recent primaries, is an out-and-out repealer, and stands for immediate modification of the Volstead Law. The Republican candidate for Senator, former Mayor Henry W. Kiel of St. Louis, is a wet, and both candidates for Governor are wets.

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, reports that "opposition to the dry doctrine stares out of almost every column, classification, digit of the election returns," and there are editors who believe that the Missouri primaries will affect national politics. As one of them tells us, they "will make abortive all efforts to get Prohibition out of the Presidential campaign." In THE DIGEST'S poll about 30 per cent. of Missouri's votes were for Prohibition, and about 70 per cent. for repeal.

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Hobbles for the World Economic Conference

THEY HAVE BEEN PROVIDED by Uncle Sam, who insists that the conference wear them.

So assert many papers, pointing out that we have barred any discussion of reparations, war debts, or tariff rates at the coming meeting.

But it is even worse than that, says the Dallas *Morning News*, choosing another metaphor to show how Washington has curtailed the agenda—the conference "has the appearance of a surgical clinic limited to academic discussion of the stomachache."

"The difficulty," it adds, "is that discussion of credit policies, exchange difficulties, price-level, and movement of capital inevitably ties into the forbidden topics. All are interdependent."

And Senator William E. Borah, who would "swap debts for prosperity," as told in our issue of August 6, said in a follow-up speech at Minneapolis that a conference barring war debts and reparations would be like a presentation of "Hamlet" with the character of the Prince of Denmark left out.

However, the fact remains that we have accepted Britain's invitation to the first world economic conference, to be held under the auspices of the League of Nations—an invitation framed to suit ourselves, according to the Washington correspondents. Altho the time and place were not specified, Washington assumed the meeting would be held in London, in October.

Everybody's Wolf

—Shoemaker in the Chicago "Daily News."

Telling us more about the conference, the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* writes:

"By excluding reparations, debts, and tariff rates, the invitation conformed to the stipulations of a declaration by Secretary Stimson on May 31, when Great Britain was considering calling a conference. Mr. Stimson held that these subjects should not be discust.

"In designating the conference as monetary as well as economic in character, and providing that the question of silver should be included, the invitation conformed to the desires of the United States Senate. Near the close of its recent session Congress appropriated $40,000 to defray the expenses of an American delegation to any monetary conference that might be called during adjournment. The Senate refused to vote this money solely for an economic conference, stipulating that silver should be placed on the agenda."

THE Governments of the United States, Germany, Belgium, France, the United Kingdom, Italy, and Japan were invited to name two experts each, one to deal with economic questions, the other with financial questions.

The "main questions which demand examination" were listed as—

"(a) Financial questions—monetary and credit policy, exchange difficulties, the level of prices, the movement of capital.

"(b) Economic questions—Improved conditions of production and trade interchanges with particular attention to—

"Tariff policy.

"Prohibitions and restrictions of importation and exportation, quotas, and other barriers to trade.

"Producers' agreements."

Many papers disagree with the views quoted at the beginning of this article. It was necessary for the sake of results, they declare, that we should limit—or "hobble"—the conference. In the words of the New York *Evening Post:*

"It is easy to say, as Senator Borah declared, that an international conference refusing to consider reparations, the war debts, and tariffs is avoiding the most urgent problems in its field. But if American policy on the debts owed to us by Europe is to take up the debt of each nation separately, nothing would be gained by considering them at an international conference.

"In fact, discussion of them would almost surely invite that united European front of which the American public is so greatly suspicious. In determining the agenda of an international conference, it is necessary to consider not only what possible agreements *might* be reached but also what agreements would stand a reasonable chance of ratification when submitted to the conferees' legislative assemblies.

"So, too, in the matter of tariffs it is obvious that no decisions reached by international negotiation would have much of a chance of Congressional approval. But this fact does not debar general discussion of tariff policies. The conference offers an opportunity for preparing the ground for subsequent action by the individual governments which would be free of any hint of coercion.

"Furthermore, an exchange of views on credit policies, import and export quotas, and the problems of exchange should be almost as important in pointing the way to a freer interchange of world goods. It would be unwise to expect a vast deal from the proposed parley, even if its scope were not so greatly restricted, but it nevertheless represents a concerted attempt upon the part of the nations of the world to realize that closer economic cooperation for which the experience of the past few years has so clearly shown us the need."

POINTING out that "it will be the first time that the leading governments of the world have ever convened to examine the economic consequences, for the world as a whole, of the nationalist economic policies which they severally pursue," the New York *Herald Tribune* adds that "from that point of view it may well prove an initial step toward interesting and ultimately important results."

But our policy "would provoke ironical comment if Americans were not so accustomed to it," remarks the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*. "We go nowhere, say nothing, listen to nothing, agree to nothing until we have strapped a mess of reservations about us as a life-belt. Washington knows well that innocent Uncle Sam would have nothing left but his galluses if he were to set foot abroad without a chaperon, armed with machine-guns, at his elbow."

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Even the fact that the question of silver will be among the monetary matters discust fails to impress *The Wall Street Journal.* "Discussions on silver," it says, "have the advantage that they can be rendered practically interminable; hence there ought to be no difficulty in using up plenty of time"—

"The one fundamental fact about the present economic condition of the world is that, as a result of the extreme nationalism which dominates the political and economic thinking of the world's statesmen, our so-called civilization—meaning by that word the material living standards laboriously built up in the last century and a half—is being rapidly destroyed by the earnest efforts of each country to live unto itself alone.

"Each has built up walls as high as possible to shut out trade with the others. Yet when assembled in conference to devise ways and means to improve those living standards, the one thing necessary is ruled out of the discussion.

"Nothing could better illustrate the bankruptcy of modern world statesmanship. It is not a case of mere blundering; it is a case of deliberate perverse rejection of the only means by which the end which all profess to desire may be achieved."

Taking the broad view, the St. Paul *Pioneer Press* declares that—

"The calling of this conference is another encouraging and hopeful sign. The nations are taking definite steps toward recovery. They are moving to clear away the financial débris and to take constructive steps."

"THE judgment of those in Washington best informed is that concrete and important results will flow from the conference," writes Mark Sullivan in a copyrighted article in the New York *Herald Tribune:*

"Accompanying this very strong judgment is concern lest too much be expected, and be expected too soon. It is quite true the intention and belief of the nations in the conference is that the ultimate result will be prosperity for all nations.

"If the expectation most to the front of the minds of those promoting the conference were put in words, it would be called 'A Conference to Bring About Higher Prices of Commodities.' This result is to be attained, however, not by any short-cuts about money or about anything else, but rather by cooperation of the nations in getting back to normal conditions of international trade.

"The ground for hope in the conference lies chiefly in the fact that it reflects the end of the period during which the nations have been on the defensive against successive shocks of disruption. In an economic sense, it is the beginning of reconstruction."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

IN the reviving commodities market the first bull was the hog.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

A USED automobile is one that father would like to use.—*American Lumberman (Chicago).*

THE party fund-raisers insist that the most important plank is the plank down.—*Virginian-Pilot.*

ALL the world loves a lover, except when he is driving a motorcar in crowded traffic.—*Albany Knickerbocker Press.*

REPUBLICAN orators are comparing the Depression to a war. And evidently the chief weapon being used to fight it is gas.—*Judge.*

ONE thing appears certain: This country will elect as President a man whose name contains a "double oo."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

SOMETIMES you wonder just what else statesmen would have done if they had deliberately tried to wreck the world.—*Publishers Syndicate.*

"SNOW-WHITE Robin Seen on Farm Near Barrington."—Head-line. How can any one deny that things are on the upturn, when even a robin gets out of the "red"?—*Chicago Daily News.*

COULD any city in the nation display this sign save New York—"Most exclusive place in town; everybody welcome"?—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

"TAKE care not to end your holiday on the wrong note," advises a writer. We generally end ours without any notes at all.—*The Humorist (London).*

NOW that several European naval squadrons are to visit these shores, Americans will be able to see where some of their money went.—*St. Joseph News-Press.*

SIR HAROLD BOWDEN has a new word of praise for the American movies when he declares they are so popular in England that they have "substantially reduced the consumption of liquor." Perhaps what we need in America, after all, is only more movies.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Olympic Activities on the Farm

—Warren in the Philadelphia "Public Ledger."

NOWADAYS profits are not without honor anywhere you find 'em.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

ALL this country needs now is to be as smart as it thought it was back in 1928.—*Greenville News.*

IN 1932, however, one would expect even Olympic records to strike a new low.—*Virginian-Pilot.*

WE have become so accustomed to submission that resubmission should not seriously disturb us.—*Duluth Herald.*

A HOLTON lecturer's subject, "Has America Lost Her Soul?" may be intimating that we lent it, too, to Europe.—*Topeka State Journal.*

IT wouldn't be a bad idea at that to put the designers of the bathing-suits in charge of cutting governmental budgets.—*Miami Herald.*

COPS are a hard-working lot. But a cheerful crowd. Especially traffic cops. They're always whistling at their work.—*Reading (Pa.) Times.*

"IN Japan," says THE LITERARY DIGEST, "popular songs live for months and even years." Over here, however, they are murdered over the radio every evening.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

THE bulls of Wall Street are making a brave effort to emulate the hogs of Chicago.—*Albany Knickerbocker Press.*

PRESIDENT HOOVER was a heavy personal loser in the slump, but nobody has heard him bawling out the G. O. P.—*Weston (Ore.) Leader.*

SOME more discrimination against us Solid South Democrats; the sun goes away up into New England to get eclipsed.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

AMERICANS, says a news item, spent four billion for amusement in 1931. Perhaps it would have been better if it had read "in search of amusement."—*Greenville Piedmont.*

BRITISH railroads now advertise "mystery excursions," with the trains going to an unknown destination, evidently in competition with the ship of state.—*Portland Oregonian.*

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FOREIGN COMMENT

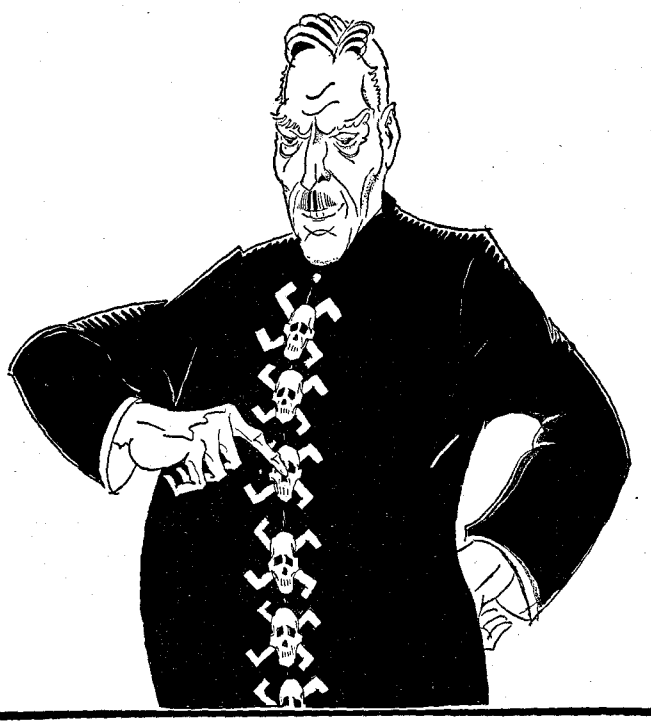
Germany's Supreme Effort to End the Terror

"THE PRESENT CONDITIONS must be ended immediately by brutally employing all the means in the power of the State."

Thus harshly Chancellor von Papen declared himself after discussing reports of the Federal and Prussian authorities on terrorism in Germany.

Chancellor von Papen, whose manner is described in Berlin Associated Press dispatches as usually rather breezy, is said in his new rôle to have become "belligerent."

Since his Government took office on June 2, more than 100 have been killed and nearly 1,500 seriously injured in political battles. The issuance of his emergency decree, which provides the death penalty for terrorists, with special courts to try them, is reported to have followed urgent pleas from every part of the Reich seeking relief from the reign of terror.



A Dutch Jibe

Von Papen counts his buttons: "Civil war—fratricide—civil war—fratricide—and the same all the way down."
—"De Notenkraker" (Amsterdam).

But some German editors feel that the relief has come too late.

SPECIAL "speed courts" are set up in Berlin, East Prussia, Silesia, Schleswig-Holstein, Brandenburg, and possibly in Brunswick. But Berlin press cables inform us that in western and southern Germany, where order generally has prevailed, such steps are considered unnecessary.

Cables to THE LITERARY DIGEST from the German press show remarkable divergence of view.

For instance, the Hitlerite *Angriff* blames all the terror on the Reds, approves the decree, but maintains that a first consequence of it must be the conferring of power on Hitlerism. This daily says:

"We desire to state once again that we approve in principle the sharpest measures against the Red terror, which directly or indirectly caused all the recent disturbances.

"However, we disapprove of any mode of enforcement of the decree resulting in suffering for those who resort to extreme measures in self-defense or out of despair.

"Above all, however, we think that even the sharpest of police measures will be unable to restore peace to Germany unless economic misery is ended.

"National Socialism alone will be able to fulfil this task. Therefore, the first immediate consequence of the decrees must be the conferring of power on Hitlerism."

THE Communist press, to note a sharp contrast, feel that the new penalties will be enforced only against the proletariat, and not against the Hitlerites, with whom the Communists are constantly in clash. Thus, the *Welt am Abend* proclaims bitterly:

"It is a matter of course that the capitalistic press acclaims the decrees and attempts to convince their readers that the new decrees effectively combat the Brown terror gripping Germany since the elections.

"The jubilation of the Nationalist newspapers over the decrees is deeply significant as it indicates that the new penalties will be enforced solely against the proletariat, not against the Hitlerites."

To have another view, we turn to the Socialist *Vorwaerts*, which hints sarcastically that the threat of the death penalty won't stop the "bombers and gunmen" of the Hitlerites, and it asks:

"Does anybody believe that the threat of the death penalty will hinder the bombers and gunmen of the Hitler camp in pursuing their activities as long as they can be idolized as heroes and martyrs in the party's press?

"Obviously, these gentlemen feel themselves to be masters of the situation after the Papen Cabinet virtually legalized them in the decree of June 17."

An influential newspaper, the Democratic *Frankfurter Zeitung*, has grave doubts whether the "speed courts" will really deal impartial justice to the terrorists, and it asks pointedly:

"Is it expected that all States will muster the necessary energy and impartiality required to combat the terror regardless of which party is practising it? We would like to stress this decisive point.

"The grave misgivings regarding the establishment of special courts can be disregarded only if tribunals are created which punish the crimes instead of bowing to the lawbreakers."

A widely known Conservative newspaper, which is said to be close to Chancellor von Papen, the *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, admits that the decree "comes late," but it hopes "not too late." Radical action must follow the Government's statements, otherwise martial law is the only resort, and it remarks:

"The cardinal problem, namely the Draconic suppression of the abuse of arms, remains unsolved.

"We demand at least that the existing legal stipulations be enforced more energetically than hitherto in order to stifle this murderous abuse.

"On the whole, it is to be expected that the new measures including the special tribunals will be successful deterrents.

"The decree comes late, but we hope not too late. It is a compromise between divergent tendencies, but it is sufficient if radical action follows the Government's statements. If not, only martial law remains as the last expedient."

THE Democratic *Vossische Zeitung* thinks the terror in Germany is largely due to lack of enforcement of its "old laws." Also, it hopes, rather diffidently, that the new measures will prove not too late. Thus it observes:

"The old laws were not bad, even tho they were not as severe as the new decree. Only the enforcement is open to blame. It is recalled that the new Government removed all the barriers it had erected on the basis of sad experience, to prevent worse excesses, and simultaneously announced that new restrictions will be introduced in case of abuse.

"Since then we have been waiting new restrictions, but the only answer was Gayl's famous 'Not Yet.'

"We hope, in the interests of our much-suffering country, that the new measures will prove timely."

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As if to justify the emergency decree, Berlin press cables point out, twenty attacks by bombs, hand grenades, and revolvers, resulting in two deaths and many woundings, were reported from Silesia and East Prussia within twenty-four hours.

The Government's drastic measures against political rioters, as summarized in a copyrighted cable to the New York *Herald Tribune*, by John Elliott, provide that:

"The death penalty, which hitherto has applied only to those who killed intentionally, hereafter will be meted out to those 'who, without intent, commit mortal attack on an adversary in the passion of political battle, from wrath and hate, or kill a policeman, or member of the defense force.'

"'Also,' the decree stipulates, 'those who cause death to a human being by fires or any other dangerous crime will be punished with death.'

"A sentence of not less than ten years in the penitentiary will be handed out to political assailants who seriously wound a policeman through the use of firearms.

"Furthermore, several crimes of violence heretofore punished with light sentences will bring penitentiary terms.

"Thus, all bodily injuries committed from political motives, when they are inflicted by individuals armed with weapons, as well as all acts of violence perpetrated by firearms, and actual attacks by police, even when they result only in slight wounds, will be punishable by long prison terms.

"Similar justice will be meted out to persons who 'commit breaches of domestic peace from political motives.' Those breaches include bomb-throwing.

"Special courts to deal out summary justice are established by the Government's decree in districts where acts of terrorism have been rampant lately.

"A court will be created in Berlin for the capital and the province of Brandenburg; in Koenigsberg and Elbing, for East Prussia; in Kiel, for Schleswig-Holstein; in Breslau, for Silesia, and in Duesseldorf for the Ruhr. These courts will work 'according to an accelerated process,' and will be subject to no revision, so that their judgments will be executed immediately after their pronouncement."

RECOUNTING some of the political crimes reported in twenty-four hours, this Berlin correspondent of the New York *Herald Tribune* notes the peculiar case of a Nazi who was "hoist by his own petard":

"This man, a storm-trooper named Jenke, planned to kill the editor of a Socialist newspaper, *Proletarier*, in the Silesian town of Reichenbach, with a hand grenade. The explosive went off in his own hand, however, tearing off his arm and inflicting such grievous wounds that he died soon afterward in a hospital.

"The Republican Reichsbanner suffered the loss of another of its members when Herr Hoffman, the father of four children, was fatally shot from behind while leaving his home in Goerlitz.

"At Stettin the Nazis tried to destroy the offices of the Socialist newspaper *Volksboten*. Early this morning several men drove up to the newspaper plant in an automobile and planted a bomb or a stick of dynamite in the doorway.

"Then they smashed windows with stones, jumped into their car and rode off. Soon afterward the explosive detonated with a terrific roar, breaking all the windows in the building and doing great damage to the interior, but did not wound any one.

"The office of the Catholic Center party paper, *Muensterburg Zeitung*, was shot up early in the morning.

"At Marienburg a five-year-old child was wounded seriously when a bomb planted on a window-sill exploded.

"A bomb at Hirschberg destroyed a saloon in which Nazis were accustomed to meet at night, but since last night's session had been postponed until Monday no one was hurt."

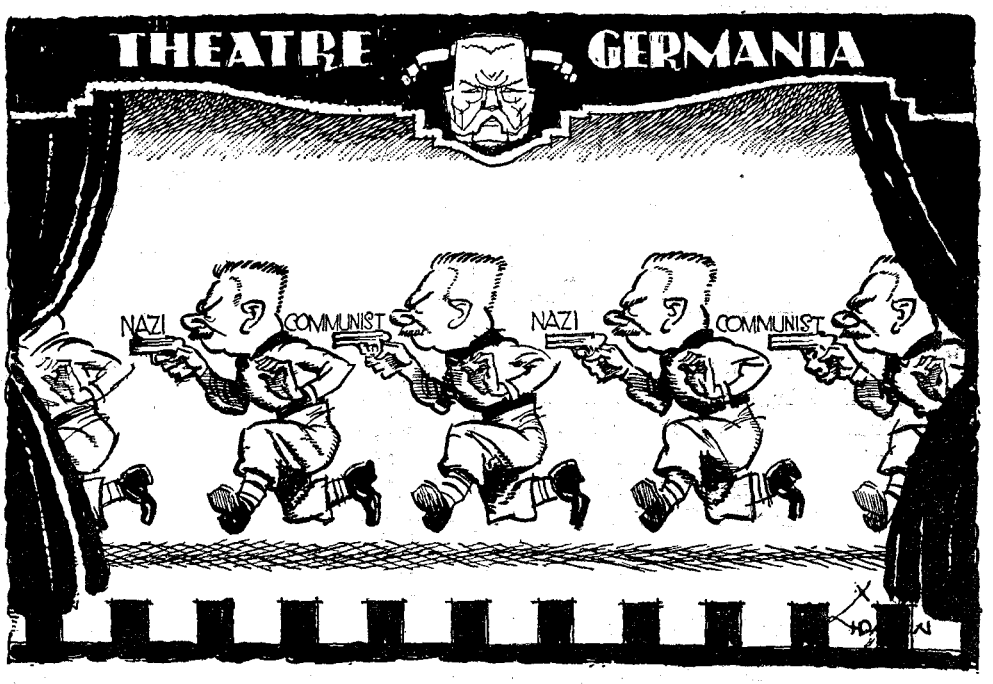
France Has Her Sinn Feiners Too

THE BLOWING UP of a great bas-relief monument commemorating the union of Brittany with France, in an explosion that was heard three miles around the city of Rennes, and shattered windows within a radius of 500 yards, suddenly brought to the attention of the world outside France that that country also has her Sinn Feiners.

They are a small, stubborn group of Breton autonomists, say Rennes Associated Press dispatches, and cling to their native language and customs like the Sinn Feiners of Ireland.

It is they who are generally blamed for the explosion which disfigured one of the most picturesque central squares in the French provinces.

They are said to have been disgruntled for a long time with the celebration scheduled for the fourth centenary, on August 7, of the union of Brittany with France, which the late President Doumer was to have attended, and which Premier Herriot inaugurated at Vannes on that day. Many decided to boycott the ceremonies, and in these dispatches it is recalled:



A Scottish Idea of Germany's Continuous Performance
—"The Evening Times" (Glasgow).

"A similar boycotting marked the unveiling of the monument itself in 1911. Local patriots objected to its depiction of Anne of Brittany, successively the wife of King Charles VIII and Louis XII, kneeling and offering her crown to France."

FOR all that, cables to THE LITERARY DIGEST from editorials in the French press mainly characterize the bombing at Rennes as "ridiculous," while at the same time they minimize the importance of the Breton autonomist movement. The *Journal des Débats* hints that Communists might have perpetrated the bombing with a view to spreading dissension:

"The bombing was well planned, probably by experts at this branch of sport. The operation was conducted with a dexterity and precision of which a beginner hardly would have been capable.

"That is why it is doubtful if the criminal was a Breton separatist as at first believed. The Breton separatists are intellectuals who are capable occasionally of distributing incendiary pamphlets, but hardly of lighting real fires."

Summarily, the Left Wing Paris *Œuvre* declares: "This grotesque crime proves nothing, because probably it was perpetrated by a madman."

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The Downfall of Sweden's Premier

"WHAT HAS HAPPENED is heart-breaking for Sweden's reputation," declares the Stockholm *Dagens Nyheter* in referring to the enforced resignation of former Premier Carl Gustav Ekman, because of donations to him by the late Ivar Kreuger, the "match-king suicide."

The feeling of this newspaper is voiced generally by the Swedish press, which characterize the affair as the most serious consequence of the Kreuger case for Sweden.

Ekman's resignation, we learn from Stockholm press cables, followed the discovery among Kreuger's correspondence of the copy of a letter Kreuger wrote the Premier accompanying a check for 50,000 crowns—$9,000 at present exchange.

This letter, it is said, told Ekman to do what he wished with the money. Ekman, it is understood, gave the money to his party, the People's party, and later repaid it out of his own pocket.

But King Gustav, it is said, objected to Ekman's action in hiding the deal, particularly when he had already acknowledged another similar sum on behalf of the People's party.

Felix Hamrin, Finance Minister, was appointed by the King to replace Ekman. In a long statement issued to the press, Mr. Ekman admitted that he had received the Kreuger check, and explained why he had persisted in denying it so long. According to the Stockholm correspondent of the New York *Times*—

"In the letter in which Kreuger enclosed the check, said Mr. Ekman, the financier hinted that he was negotiating a 'big American loan' that would consolidate the position of his companies for a long time.

"His only conditions in making the gift, according to Mr. Ekman, were complete secrecy and prompt delivery into the party coffers.

"'I have felt myself bound by my word of honor, and besides my denials were dictated by the rather inquisitorial tone Mr. Stridberg used in putting his questions,' Mr. Ekman said. 'However, after having learned that Kreuger did not impose the same discretion upon himself as upon me, and after realizing that some one else knew about the matter, I changed my mind.

"'I wish to say that it was not Mr. Stridberg, but I who led the Cabinet to lay the whole matter before the King.'"

Keystone photograph

Resigned by Request

Carl Gustav Ekman, Sweden's recent Premier, was forced to step down and out because of his financial relations with the late Ivar Kreuger, the "match-king suicide."

THE downfall of the leader of the Liberal People's party, who has been Premier since June, 1930, has caused a political sensation, and is bound to have a marked effect in the elections this fall. Cabled editorials from the Swedish press to THE LITERARY DIGEST show that newspapers of all parties are agreed that by his action Ekman condemned himself to political death. His own People's party organ, *Svenska Morgenbladet*, observes:

"That Ekman is finished with politics need hardly be discust. His departure must have a psychologically paralyzing effect on the party, but it is most solidly built, and it has previously proved its strength under difficult conditions."

But the Liberal *Dagens Nyheter* is not so optimistic about the future, as may be gathered from the following:

"It is impossible to imagine a worse misfortune to the Liberal People's party, which is in immediate danger of being crusht under the pressure from different sides."

And then we witness the fears of the Laborite *Social Demokraten* as to the effect of the Ekman scandal on the political strength of the workers. This daily says:

"The Farmers party and the Conservatives follow like wolves at the heels of the wounded Ekman party.

"A victory for an alliance of Conservatives and the Farmers party would be a misfortune to the workers' whole democracy."

BUT the Social Democratic *Arbetet* thinks the ventilating of the Ekman affair clarifies the political situation:

"After this the demarcations in Swedish political life will be much more clear-cut.

"The alinement in the coming election will be simply the Right and the Left, with the Social Democratic party alone representing the Left."

It Did Not End at Shanghai

THE CHINO-JAPANESE PEACE pact signed at Shanghai on May 5 did not close finally the so-called "Shanghai incident."

This is the warning issued by various Chinese editors as a result of a petition by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai that the Chinese Government demand the payment of $1,600,000,000 by Japan as compensation for losses sustained during the hostilities in Chapei, Woosung, Kiangwan, and Tazang.

While expressing full sympathy with the Shanghai merchants, *The China Critic*, a Chinese edited weekly of that city, admonishes them to beware lest they fall into a "Japanese trap" by asking the Chinese Government to seek settlement of the Shanghai question singly and apart from the question of Manchuria. *The China Critic* goes on:

"They must not forget that the Chinese war losses in Manchuria are perhaps just as big as, if not bigger than, the damages done by the Japanese troops in Shanghai, and if China is to ask Japan for indemnities, she must take into consideration the former as well.

"To be sure, China reserves the right to seek reparations from Japan, but there is by no means any necessity to open negotiations with Japan on that score, until such a time when she is ready to discuss with the latter the Chino-Japanese controversy as a whole. Under any circumstances, however, we should not bring up the question of compensation for war losses in Shanghai as a separate demand that we wish to make to Japan, for fear that the erroneous impression would thereby be created that China regards what has happened in Shanghai purely as a 'local' or 'isolated' incident."

THE Chino-Japanese Shanghai peace pact, this weekly points out further, is in the nature of an agreement between the conflicting States with regard only to the cessation of hostilities and the withdrawal of Chinese troops from Shanghai.

In affixing their signatures to the document, it is argued, the Chinese delegates were not committed to the stand that the pact represented in any way the final settlement of the differences between the two countries, and we read:

"From the very beginning, the Chinese Government has looked upon the Shanghai affair as part and parcel of the Manchurian question, and has time and again made it abundantly clear that China will not enter into any diplomatic negotiations with Japan with a view to the settlement of the Shanghai question, unless Japan is willing to deal with it as an aspect of the Chino-Japanese controversy as a whole."

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A Grammar Launches a New Gallic War

A WAR OF WORDS IT IS—but what words!

Libelous, abusive, scandalous, insulting; malicious, witty, humorous, and—on the other hand—erudite, pedantic, and solemn.

For the first time in three hundred years, the forty immortals of the French Academy publish a long-awaited "Grammar of the French Academy." A small compact manual, it sells in paper covers for fifteen francs, or sixty cents, and, in a handsome red binding, for twenty. Almost immediately it becomes a best-seller. All Paris, all the provinces, buy it by the hundreds, by the thousands, by the hundreds of thousands.

Then the long-range guns of the grammarians and the philologists are turned on the work. The monthlies, the weeklies, the dailies mobilize to the attack. Singers in the cabarets launch derisive couplets. With unholy glee they point out that this compendium of rules for writing and speaking French is as full of "boners" as a plum pudding is of raisins. To add to the general merriment, they find that even the authors of the grammar have failed to follow their own rules!

Keystone

Target of Attack

Abel Hermant in the famous "green coat" of the French Academy.

But who are the authors? The forty "immortals" — with Abel Hermant as head of the grammar committee? While the attack centers upon Mr. Hermant, the explosive Léon Daudet of the rival Goncourt Academy, and editor of the Royalist *Action Française*, charges that the grammar is actually the work of a "ghost-writer" (a "nigger" in the argot of literary Paris), and that the august members of the Academy, elected to protect the French language against corruption, lazily failed to read the book before it was published.

THE independent, satirical weekly *Candide* draws up a legal bill of particulars against the Academy, suggesting that the great good-natured French public has been "bilked," and that their money should be returned. Among earlier and more restrained attacks appearing in the *Mercure*, a literary monthly, Alfred Mortier points out:

"Every one of us has the right to compile a grammar. But this exercise, which is not an innocent one, remains especially the privilege of professors, rectors, abbés, or Fathers.

"The new grammar of the Academy prides itself on no innovations, it declines to take any initiative; and it demonstrates this lack by slavishly reproducing the sometimes strange precepts of the grammars which have gone before it.

"But in the present case, that is a grave error, for the signature of the Academy confers upon its teaching much greater and, so to speak, definitive authority."

MORE severe and detailed criticism comes from Ferdinand Brunot, dean of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres, which is but one step less elevated than the Academy in the bodies composing the Institute founded by Cardinal Richelieu in 1635. Mr. Brunot publishes a book entitled, "Observations on the Academy's Grammar," which, in the opinion of the Amsterdam *Courant*, "has saved the honor of French philology." Refusing to blame his colleagues or their "ghosts," the aged scholar explains the failure of the Academy on more basic principles. As quoted in the weekly *Nouvelles Littéraires*, Mr. Brunot specifies:

Keystone

"I Accuse!"

Volatile and voluble, Leon Daudet loves a verbal battle.

"You can not make yourself into a grammarian extemporaneously, even if you wish to publish only a work of popularization.

"The greater part of the errors of the Grammar of the Academy has been the result of a false method. They used the method of logic instead of the historical method.

"In language logic explains nothing, or almost nothing, because a language is never a construction of reason, but a living growth. To reduce it to logical construction you are compelled to falsify facts."

Far less charitable is Mr. Baudry de Saunier, a younger scholar.

In the second book devoted to the Grammar entitled, "The Gayeties and Miseries of the Academy's Grammar," he gathers in a completely different crop of mistakes and errors than those cited by Mr. Brunot.

Most relentlessly savage in his attack on the Academy is the Quixotic Léon Daudet. Volubly *le gros* Léon berates René Doumic, secretary of the Academy, and the unfortunate Abel Hermant. In his leading articles in *L'Action Française* Mr. Daudet comments on the strange silence of the "official" press in view of the unabating storm of the "scandal" of the grammar. He concludes:

"I would like to quote all of Mr. Saunier's witty and sensible book. After the warning article in the *Temps*, after the avenging book of Mr. Brunot, after the campaign, so lucid and timely, undertaken by *Candide*, this new book adds to the comedy.

"But everywhere, the dominating emotion is surprize.

"People believed that the French Academy was a conservatory of language. Now we perceive that it is a mob of pretentious ignoramuses and a refuge for doddering politicians. Except, admittedly, for a dozen or so writers and soldiers of high value, who are not keeping an eye on their colleagues, and have given them a loose rein, in abandoning the French tongue to their mercies. In such a case courtesy is a misfortune. Hermant and Doumic merit a severe dressing down, a public disavowal by their colleagues, and a final rubbing out. From now on they are in the pillory of French letters. Their silence adds the finishing touch to their ignominy."

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Rene Clair Indicts the Film "Industry"

A NEW CHAPLIN, MAKING HIS START in the studios, would be unable to prove his worth.

This is the opinion of the young man now acclaimed as France's greatest motion-picture director.

"He would have to submit to the established rules or get out. In either case, it would be impossible for him to become a Chaplin."

Writing in the Paris *Temps*, René Clair issues a stinging indictment of the whole film industry. From the very fact that it is now conducted as an "industry," not only in Hollywood, but in Europe as well, he asserts, it automatically acts as poison gas upon all young genius and talent.

France's "White Hope"

Rene Clair is now acclaimed as a savior of the cinema.

The American screen owes its world supremacy, says this iconoclastic young Frenchman, to the early innovations of Sennett, Chaplin, Ince, and Griffith; but to-day innovators are never permitted a free hand.

As summarized by H. T. Parker in the Boston *Evening Transcript*, the young Frenchman whose films have won international praise, continues his indictment:

"Directors of pictures are seldom chosen nowadays for abilities or for promise of which they have already given proof.

"The ruling powers follow mere crochets; are swayed by personal liking, friendly ties, other influences.

"Imagine the consequences if a factory for automobiles were so organized and directed, if the building of bridges were so conducted. The industrial methods that these men of business profess to admire elsewhere, they will not apply to their own industry of the films.

"Once the director is installed, he is subjected to suggestion, advice, commands from those far less competent than himself.

"The layman does not intrude his impressions and opinions on the engineer who is building the bridge. But the director of a picture is at the mercy of masters who give judgment, *ex-cathedra*, upon the scenario, the actors, the whole production while it is in process and when it is finally brought to pass.

"From this supervision (as it is named) there is usually no appeal. The outcome is timidity and routine; submission to pernicious rules and requirements.

"Worse still, this dominance of business and profit discourages innovating courses, smothers individual and original abilities."

YET the very future of the talking pictures, cries the French director, depends upon the cultivation of new talents, new methods, new resources. Routine, standardization, mass-production combine to kill the goose that lays the golden egg. As Mr. Parker summarizes Mr. Clair:

"To cap the climax, these financiers fail to see that the discovery and the development of new and original abilities might even increase their present profits.

"Against youth and daring they set what they call sound finance.

"The system now established by these men of business and their understrappers makes nearly impossible any opening for genius or rising talent.

"It presents to perfection a defensive organization against the unknown forces that might revitalize the declining screen.

"In every country there is evidence that the public is weary of present conditions.

"Four years ago the talking pictures first appeared. The earliest of them—Mr. Clair cites 'Broadway Melody'—contained more innovations than have since ensued. For the most part, the pictures are now imprisoned in 'filmed theater'—a part, indeed, but not the whole, of their field."

WHAT is the way out of present difficulties—the path to the future when hidden potentialities of the art of the cinema may be gloriously realized? René Clair is no pessimist. As quoted in *The Transcript:*

"The huge, mechanized producing companies have not escaped the universal depression.

"Their public diminishes; their revenues—to say nothing of their profits—decline. They may soon be unable to maintain their monopoly.

"Then there will be room and opportunity for small groups working independently and variously.

"These groups will be associations of abilities necessary for the making of a picture—groups in which there will be young talents and the courage of new departures.

"No 'supervisors' will curb them; no financiers overrule them. They will work at last in relative freedom. Under these conditions they will produce films of varying worth, since no system can assure perpetual achievement.

"But there will be room and opportunity for men of talent to reveal themselves and to reveal to the screen itself work worthy of it and of its vast audiences."

Broadcasters and Composers in a Clinch

"A FIGHT TO THE FINISH!"

Variety, "inside" authority on the amusement world, thus characterizes the long-drawn-out battle between the radio "octopus" and "Tin Pan Alley."

Radio has been represented by the National Association of Broadcasters; and that mythical alley, where the songs of the nation are produced, by the American Society of Authors, Composers, and Publishers.

If this unprecedented drama in collective bargaining is not brought to a happy ending by September 1, notes the New York *Herald Tribune*, all copyrighted music may be withdrawn from the air, and radio listeners may suffer—or enjoy—a "music famine." This is how the New York *Times* looks upon the conflict:

"The upshot may well be a compromise, as the composers have virtually no outlet but radio for their music and the radio does not want to go back to Beethoven and Wagner."

The battle between songsmiths and broadcasters has been waged by proxy. Negotiating committees of the two organizations confess themselves unable to break the deadlock that has lasted for weeks.

Altho little publicity has attended this silent war, we glean from the news columns that the songmakers were willing to accept, for the single year beginning September 1 a lump sum of $1,250,000 for broadcasting privileges of all music controlled by the Society. This seemed excessive to the board of directors of the National Association of Broadcasters. They refused to ratify.

The Composers countered with an offer of accepting 3 per cent. of gross receipts for the year beginning September 1, 1932; 4 per cent. for the following year, and 5 per cent. thereafter.

As *Variety* explains the conflict, it would seem that before science provided us with electric ears, we had to make our own

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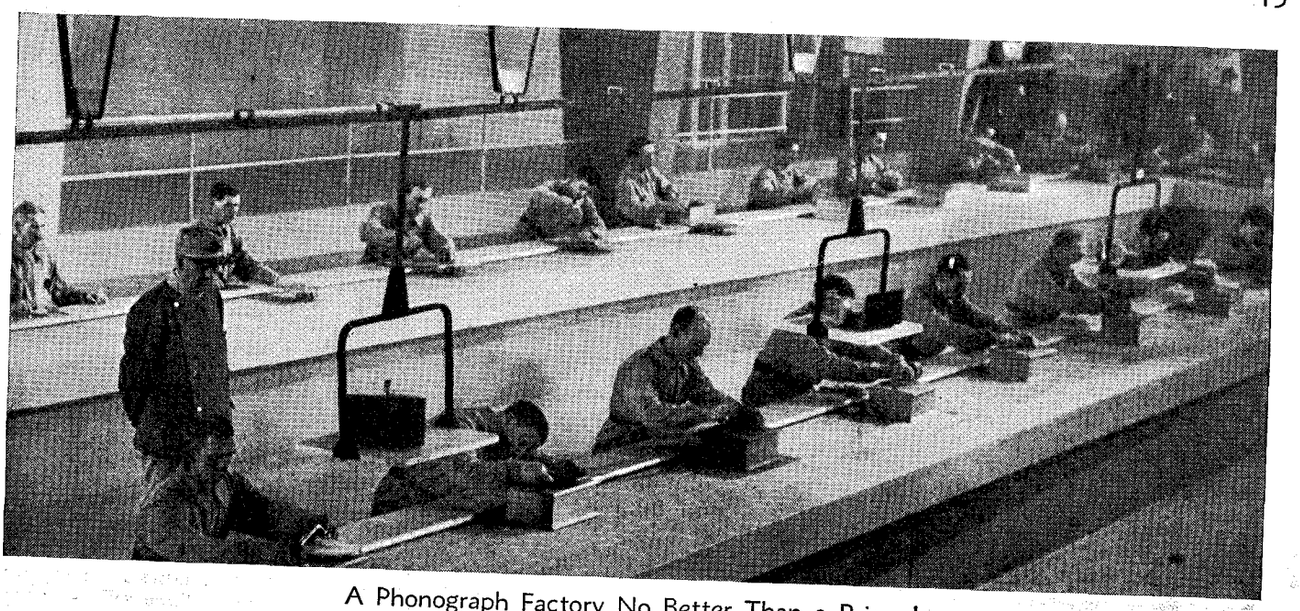

A Phonograph Factory No Better Than a Prison!

Rene Clair's aversion to factory-made art and music is satirically exprest in his film, "A Nous la Liberte."

music. As a nation we bought millions of copies of sheet music and as many phonograph disks. Now we just turn a dial and get our *melodies*—so to speak—out of a tap.

A statement issued by E. C. Mills, business manager of the American Society of Composers, presents the basis of the composers' claims:

"With the tremendous increase in the popularity of radio entertainment, to the extent that now about 15,000,000 homes are equipped with receiving sets, the sales of sheet-music and phonograph records have depreciated to the vanishing-point. The composers, confronted with an economic emergency that threatens their very living, have turned to radio for a more liberal compensation, as it is now the principal user of music throughout the world.

"The American Society represents in the United States similar societies in practically all foreign countries. It received from the broadcasters in 1931 for distribution among its members and among the foreign composers the total sum of $960,000. During the same year the broadcasting industry sold $300,000,000 worth of radio receiving sets; $75,000,000 worth of time to advertisers; and $20,000,000 in radio installation."

PURPORTING to give the "inside" story from the Tin Pan Alley standpoint, *Variety* says that "radio is regarded by the music men as the octopus which has strangled the prosperous business of music publishing, and stifled the will to create by the writers of the nation's popular songs." This trade paper gives specific figures:

"The minimized returns for the song-writers has almost completely removed the desire and the financial inspiration to write. They can't live on the glory.

"To have the No. 1 song of the country was once a thrill and an inspiration, technically and economically.

"Song hits of 1,000,000 copies are only history to-day. The present No. 1 song, 'Lullaby of the Leaves,' has sold but 125,000 copies. 'My Silent Love,' No. 2, is around 75,000.

"Last year, on the ebb tide of music sales, 'Goodnight, Sweetheart' sold 680,000 copies, and Kate Smith has brought the 'Moon Over the Mountain' so often that it's managed to accumulate 560,000 copies.

"It gives an idea of present-day and recent song sales' relativity. 'Paradise,' a waltz outstander, with a gigantic radio plug, has only gone to 250,000.

"Normally, such a waltz hit could push well past the 1,000,000 mark."

Variety tells just why the men who make the songs of this nation decided to fight the broadcasters "to a finish" rather than to be "sold down the river."

"The opportunity by Tin Pan Alley to fight its cause to a finish was welcomed with wild acclaim in the ranks of the song-writers and music publishers.

"They state that by removing their music from the ether, the full value of popular songs for broadcasting needs will be forcibly felt.

"By starving the United States for popular music it is hoped that the American public will be made music-conscious and mindful of the contribution which Tin Pan Alley makes to the esthetic and lighter musical tastes of the American people.

"The music men rest on their copyright protection rights. The U. S. Government decreed a copyright and patent protection for creative works for certain reasons, and one thing is certain to song men: such protection can't be canceled as applied to past performances. Anything that might eventuate in the future to modify copyright protection is something else again.

"So, say the music men, let radio either hope for the future, or dig back into the old masters or into ante-bellum musical annals for Stephen Foster et al.

"But the belief is that radio needs the American Society's Victor Herbert, Friml, Romberg, Kern, Berlin, Donaldson, Gershwin and other popular and musical-comedy song copyrights if radio broadcasting is to flourish."

REPRESENTING the sheet-music dealers, *The Music Trade News* (New York) adds this observation:

"They say that 'the devil has all the good tunes,' and we may be sure that under any arrangement for dividing the output of Tin Pan Alley between radio and sheet-music, the cream of the crop (such as it is) would go where the money is—to the big 'hours.'

"Until we can devise some better way of protecting music from radio overplaying, the only thing the publishing industry can do is to make the radio industry pay an adequate price for the music it wears out."

The Cover

ALL the delight and all the affection an American father feels for his family, find eloquent expression in the painting by John Lavalle, which is reproduced on our cover this week.

John Lavalle was born in Nahant, Massachusetts, on June 24, 1896. He was a pupil of Philip Hale and Leslie Thompson; attended the school of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, as well as the Julian Academy in Paris. He was a flyer during the Great War.

Our cover represents Lavalle in joyous mood, capturing with pigment and brush the brilliant sunlight and the bright colors of a summer somewhere near Gloucester, we would guess.

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Is the Modern English Boy a Coward?

ENGLISH FATHERS ARE AROUSED by the charge that their boys are weaklings, with not an ounce of grit among them, none to succeed Thomas Hampson, English winner of the 800-meter record of all time at the Olympic Games; none fit to train for Parliament, Church, or Army.

They hear that the boys of to-day are but pale images of their sires, that the red blood has oozed from their veins. Old England is again tottering to her fall.

It is a smashing blow at the tradition started by the Iron Duke that "Waterloo was won on the playing-fields of Eton." The spirit of Tom Brown, it is being said, died with his generation. At Rugby, Eton, Harrow, Lancing, a peacock struts where once the young British blade strove for honors and played for sport. The bill of particulars has a familiar ring.

Keystone

Would They Weaken at Another Waterloo?

Boys watching sports from a corner of the playing fields of Eton. A schoolmaster says the modern English boy is a coward. The charge is bitterly resented by other teachers.

One of England's widely known educators, Cuthbert Blakiston, headmaster of the fashionable Lancing School, exhausts the category of weaknesses by saying that the modern boy is timid, cowardly, untruthful, easily bored, vain, and dishonest. Coming from such a source, the blasting criticism shocks all England and causes reverberations on this side of the water.

For centuries England has been proud of her public schools and of the boys who came out of them. Tradition has always had it that on the cricket-fields of these schools the English boy learned good sportsmanship and fair play, and to say that the modern youth does not shoot straight or speak the truth, that he is too tame even for harmless mischief, is resented here as well as in England. Teachers are quick to defend him against all charges of weakness and foppery. They say he is as good as his granddad any day in the week.

In his criticism, which appeared in the English papers under scare head-lines, Mr. Blakiston said:

"There is an astonishing contrast between the young people of the present day and the young people I had to teach thirty years ago. It is so great that we can not put them into a parallel line for comparison.

"At the beginning of this century, life, to a great extent, was a comparatively simple thing. It had been fairly undisturbed for a few generations, and very few had motor-cars. Boys were keen on horses and fishing, keenly interested in cricket and football, and were only just beginning to think of such miserable pastimes as tennis and golf.

"Mechanized life meant little, and many boys were unaffected by the modern universal craze for speed. The boy of to-day expects to be taken everywhere by motor-car. He expects to have a gramophone. He is interested in wireless, and gets his musical experience practically for nothing.

"He is interested in flying and speed-boats, and I doubt if 10 per cent. can saddle a horse. I asked a boy to saddle one, and he did not know at which end to begin.

"There is craving for excitement. Boys fear being alone. They fear loneliness and boredom. That state of things has, to a large extent, destroyed the old spirit of adventure and done much to impair the power of initiative. This is noticeable in the unwillingness shown by so many boys of eighteen or nineteen to go abroad and seek their fortune or a career."

THE daredeviltry and mischievousness of other generations are missing, asserts Mr. Blakiston. The boys of the present day "prefer to deck themselves out like peacocks, so they will look pretty." Again:

"There is also a real lack of principle. It used to be held that an Englishman's word was his bond, and used to be said that an English boy seldom lied. Is that true to-day? It used to be said that the only time a boy would lie was under that strange code of schoolboy honor not to betray his friends.

"That's not true to-day. Boys don't in the least mind babbling about each other. They tell me most alarming things about each other—most of them untrue.

"One of the greatest difficulties in administering a school is the extraordinary lack of truthfulness constantly met. I said to a boy, 'You know that's a lie,' and he replied, 'Oh, yes, but it's gone down quite well, so far.'

"That shows the absolute absence of the abstract principle of truth. A boy wants to get out of punishment and adopts all the means his mind can conceive. Stealing money is regarded as a very serious offense, if not unforgivable, but stealing books or gramophone records is regarded as an extended form of borrowing. I believe what drives boys to lie is the fear of consequences and the absence of any sort of stalwart principle. . . .

"Many of this generation, I believe, suffer from mental instability of a new type. But whether it is due to the mechanized world or the war or the changing conception of parental duties or unhappy hopes, I don't know."

WHILE the London *Morning Post*, one of several English papers queried on the subject by THE LITERARY DIGEST, acknowledges a "crude suspicion that much of Mr. Blakiston's attack is justified," *The Daily Mail* shakes its head and says it is "a dismal but happily untrue picture of the English public-school boy." And we are reminded that this is not the first time the schoolboy has been arraigned in this style. "Eighteen years ago," recalls *The Daily Mail*, "a great educationist complained that our public-school boys were too soft, but the war came along

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DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY
Springfield, Missouri

and made that great educationist look exceedingly foolish." And in absolute contradiction of Mr. Blakiston's verdict is the statement of Dr. Norwood, headmaster of Harrow, who believes that boys to-day "are stronger, fitter, and pluckier than were their ancestors." Mr. Blakiston, concludes *The Daily Mail*, "has gone much too far and has allowed his criticism to descend to mere scolding."

Several widely known headmasters of famous American schools take almost violent issue with the English accuser, we read in an article copyrighted by the North American Newspaper Alliance, appearing in the New York *Times*. His statement is certainly not borne out by the experience of school-teachers in America, says Dr. Samuel Smith Drury, head of St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire.

"In America," says Dr. Drury, as he is quoted in the article, "each succeeding school generation proves more keen, more co-operative, more reliable, and more eager to take its part in hard, high obligations."

A similar view is exprest by Dr. Mather Almon Abbott of Lawrenceville School, who once was an English schoolboy and is a graduate of Oxford.

"This modern generation," says Dr. Abbott, "is an absolutely fine generation, with a love of truth and the strength to stand up against modern temptations." Speaking of his own immediate experience, Dr. Abbott says, as the North American Newspaper Alliance quotes him:

"In the last few years I have not found a dozen boys who would lie. That was not true ten years ago, and it was not true many years ago when I was a schoolboy in England. The boy of to-day is much cleaner, and certainly has no less moral or physical courage. I really never have known a boy who would refuse to face danger. Some boys might tremble, but they would go forward."

So Arthur N. Sheriff, head of Roxbury School, Connecticut, who finds the modern boy a good sort, and has had boys tell him the truth when they knew it meant a severe penalty or expulsion. In his opinion, we read:

"The modern boy does not assume a pose because he thinks it is the thing to do. He lacks the sheeplike quality of former generations, and has more independence, less hypocrisy, and more real honesty. He doesn't do things because they are called for by the mechanical requirements of some 'gentleman's code,' but from his own ideas of sportsmanship.

"I think youth is groping toward something, that it is, unconsciously, evolving a new culture. Since the war it has found a way to be more genuine, and it certainly is clearer eyed. Boys of to-day are not as easily taken in or dazzled by false values as were my generation."

"It is hard to believe that all is for the worst on England's historic quads and in her academic groves," agrees the New York *Herald Tribune*. "It would be dangerous to risk seeing a destroying vanity in the pleasure given by a bright hatband, just as it would be rash to interpret as an index of cowardice a preference for the less emphatically physical outdoor sports."

As for Mr. Blakiston's lament that modern British youth is unable to saddle a horse, *The Herald Tribune* calls that "a mildly superfluous attainment," and says:

"President Angell might with equal plausibility complain that Yale men no longer light their pipes with flint and steel. (And indeed there was a tremendous pother about 'degeneracy' at New Haven forty years ago when Vanderbilt Hall brought the first running water to the campus. Where would the boys learn 'initiative' if not in breaking the ice off the old wooden pump of a wintry morning?)

"Somehow it takes more convincing evidence than this for Dr. Blakiston to show us the end of empire or even of the English public school. Probably any number of other major engagements will have been won there before the turf has gone to lasting seed on the playing fields of Eton."

When the Moon Comes Over the Campus

EVERY CO-ED KNOWS that Cupid is not exactly a stranger to the campus, and that he is especially busy during commencement time.

And now it seems that the matches he arranges there are more permanent than those which have had no such romantic start.

One out of every six marriages in the United States ends in divorce. But recent studies of marriages of couples who met while attending coeducational institutions indicate that not more than one in seventy-five results in failure.

This is the interesting announcement of Dr. Paul Popenoe, director of the Institute of Family Relations at Los Angeles, in an address to Columbia University Summer School students at Teachers College. He thinks the colleges should take all proper advantage of the environment they afford.

"One of the greatest contributions the high school and college can make to individual happiness, social stability, and eugenic progress," he urges, we read in the New York *Times*, "is to socialize their student bodies, even if it means a renunciation of the medieval monastic ideals to which some of them still unconsciously but desperately cling."

Altho a group of "highly educated and successfully married" persons listed a total of 2,208 factors when asked for the essentials for success in marriage, Dr. Popenoe says all of these may be grouped under three main headings—the attitude toward marriage and family life, the wise choice of a mate, and the necessary technical knowledge.

"All studies agree that young people to-day have excellent standards of what they desire in a mate, altho they have sometimes given a good deal less thought to the question of what they are able to offer a mate," he observes. "But standards are of little value," he says, "unless one has a chance to apply them, and the break-down of social organization in cities and the break-up of the earlier functions of the family as a recreational center have left most young people in cities without any adequate chance to have a normal social life."

WHILE a few high-school students get more social life than is good for them, the great majority, says Dr. Popenoe, do not get nearly enough. "Both at high-school and college levels more pains must be taken," he advises, "to give young people a normal unstudied opportunity to get acquainted with each other."

Obviously Dr. Popenoe's advice is wise, says the Dallas *Morning News*. "On the campus the sexes are in social and intellectual competition. They meet in social groups and sit in classroom together, thus having opportunities to observe character traits and intellectual capacities. Courtship is thus based on knowledge of mutual qualifications, and marriages so founded are likely to be permanent."

Unfortunately, most young people do not attend either high school or college, and leave the graded schools at too early an age for marriage, points out *The Morning News*. It maintains, then:

"If churches would free themselves from survivals of monastic traditions of celibacy and realize that marriage is honorable and worthy of encouragement, they could do much to aid the young in their marriage choices.

"Each church might well engage a wise social director, for example, charged with the responsibility of developing a family church that would furnish wholesome social contacts for its young people. A church of that sort should easily grow in membership and become a power in the community. Religion needs to be socialized, to be permanently effective.

"Women leaders in city or country could do much to strengthen family life, if only they would study the art of systematic social contacts for the youth of both sexes."

Modern divorce rates indicate that some radical changes will

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have to be made in the present order of things, declares the New Haven *Journal-Courier*, which observes:

"It is granted that the home is the most important place as a center of education and adjustment. If changes in our educational system could be made so that boys and girls would know each other better during their schooldays, the divorce figures might drop to a low level. It is to be admitted that high schools deal with immature students. But, after all, these students are not too young to learn the art of mutual appreciation."

Bringing Caesar to Christ

THE "NO-TRESPASS" SIGN put up by the State against the Church has its disadvantages.

A State decree may override the dictates of individual conscience—frequently does.

But do the disadvantages outweigh the danger so generally believed inherent in having the civic powers disciplined by the Church?

Many obvious difficulties present themselves. The State must often decide where moralists themselves disagree. The churches are not at one, for instance, on Prohibition, birth control, Sunday observance laws.

Government is, theoretically at least, the incorporated will of the people. But who has incorporated conscience?

Yet, it is maintained, some way of bringing Church and State into closer relation should be found.

It is one of the oldest and most baffling problems in religious and political history, and just now a special committee of the Federal Council of Churches, with the assistance of the Research Department, is making a study of it. Its difficulties are discust by F. Ernest Johnson, research secretary of the Federal Council, in an editorial contributed to *The Congregationalist and Herald of Gospel Liberty*.

"Ever since the ancient Hebrews organized a political society on a theocratic pattern, men have sought to effect some sort of durable synthesis between religion and politics," he writes:

"But it can not escape any careful observer that all current efforts toward making religion and the Church influential in politics are in sharp contrast to those of earlier periods of Christian history. The modern mood is utterly different, and current efforts are based on a different philosophy.

"We have all become secularists to the extent of subscribing to the modern creed of separation of Church and State, having made a virtue out of what was once a shame. Even the most militant representatives of Church agencies in the field of legislation insist that Church and State must be separate. Protestantism has now, for example, become an effective support of our secular school system, even while fighting for reform legislation so vigorously as to incur the bitter enmity of many forces in the community.

"In other words, in the modern State the Church is a definitely subordinate institution which, so far as the Protestant groups are concerned, willingly accepts this subordinate constitutional status, but seeks to compensate for the limitation by the exercise of corporate influence. In doing this the Church inevitably commits itself to a continual struggle, the essential feature of which is a conflict between our modern secularist political philosophy, which we Protestants have accepted, and the old theocratic urge which we nevertheless feel to be implicit in the Christian religion."

WHATEVER may be the validity and wisdom—and Christianity is sharply divided on the point—of specific church programs of political reform and of particular methods of exerting religious influence in civic affairs, "is it not clear that our whole Christian tradition, Protestant and Catholic alike, is at war with the prevailing modern theory of the absolute secular State?" asks Mr. Johnson. He continues:

"By and large, religious leaders have accepted this doctrine, as the history of the World War eloquently testifies. Indeed, the present opposition to this political doctrine is being led chiefly, not by churchmen, but by sociologists and political scientists who owe no allegiance whatever to the Church. In various quarters to-day, perhaps less within the Church than outside it, the question is being raised, 'Upon what meat hath this our Cæsar fed that he is grown so great?' Even in the august circle of the U. S. Supreme Court voices have lately arisen challenging the supremacy of the State in the sphere of ethical behavior and in relation to conscience.

"It is strange that in a time when militant church action in civic affairs—on behalf of Prohibition, for example—has been taken for granted by so large a section of Protestantism in America, we should have done so little in the way of evolving a philosophy that would furnish a *rationale* for our policies.

"Can we continue to assert and to practise a right of political action while at the same time accepting the philosophy of the absolute State with power to ride over conscience in war time and to subordinate the most precious individual liberties, as is so common in times of industrial strife?

"No Protestant voice is likely to be raised in behalf of the identification of ecclesiastical with political power, but we are at last realizing that the modern theory of the absolute State orphaned the conscience of the individual."

Suicide No Solvent

"OTHERWISE I'LL KILL MYSELF."

Thus a life-insurance policy-holder wrote to the company in which he was insured. The alternative was a loan with which to rehabilitate his fallen fortunes.

It was a strange request. The Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford was to decide whether a man should live or die, and it was to pay a price whether it held thumbs up or thumbs down. It met the dilemma by putting the issue squarely back to the policy-holder.

The writer, apparently a business man, as the story is recounted by the Hartford *Courant*, wrote, saying that he held a policy of not less than $25,000 or more than $200,000. Through bad judgment, he recited, he had fallen into financial straits, and he could see only one way out of the depression—the way of suicide.

As he pondered the problem, however, he realized that the interests of the other policy-holders in the same company might be jeopardized should he cause such a drain on the company's funds. Therefore he asked the company to consider lending him an unsecured loan of one-third the face value of the policy for three years at 5 per cent., and said if he didn't get it, he would end his life, forcing the company to pay the policy.

The man did not disclose his identity, but asked that if the company agreed to his proposal it insert a notice in the New York *Times*, reading: "Status: Proposal and condition accepted. Signed: Zelevart."

The officers of the company were disposed at first to ignore the letter. They were well aware, we read, that such loans are illegal, and that the strange request could be interpreted as an attempt to extort money. After reflection, however, they replied with the following notice:

"Status: Many men are to-day in equally distressing financial circumstances, but are making a brave fight. Buckle down and do likewise. Your moral support and affection will add more to the happiness of your family than monetary consideration so obtained. Your family would not approve of your proposal. Keep its respect. Zelevart."

Nothing more has been heard from the man.

Great corporations, the New Haven *Journal-Courier* reminds us, have been maligned as heartless institutions.

"But in this case a corporation goes to great pains to send a brief but exacting message to a man in distress. The company might have disregarded the request. It might have considered the request just a 'nut' letter."

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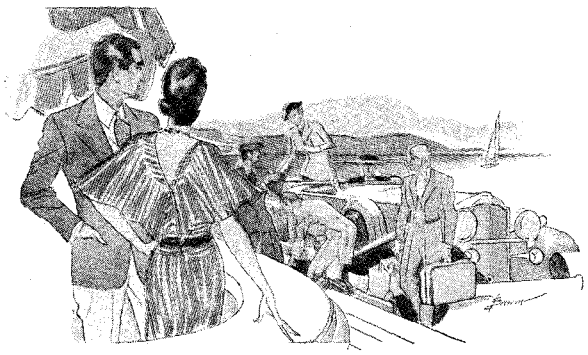
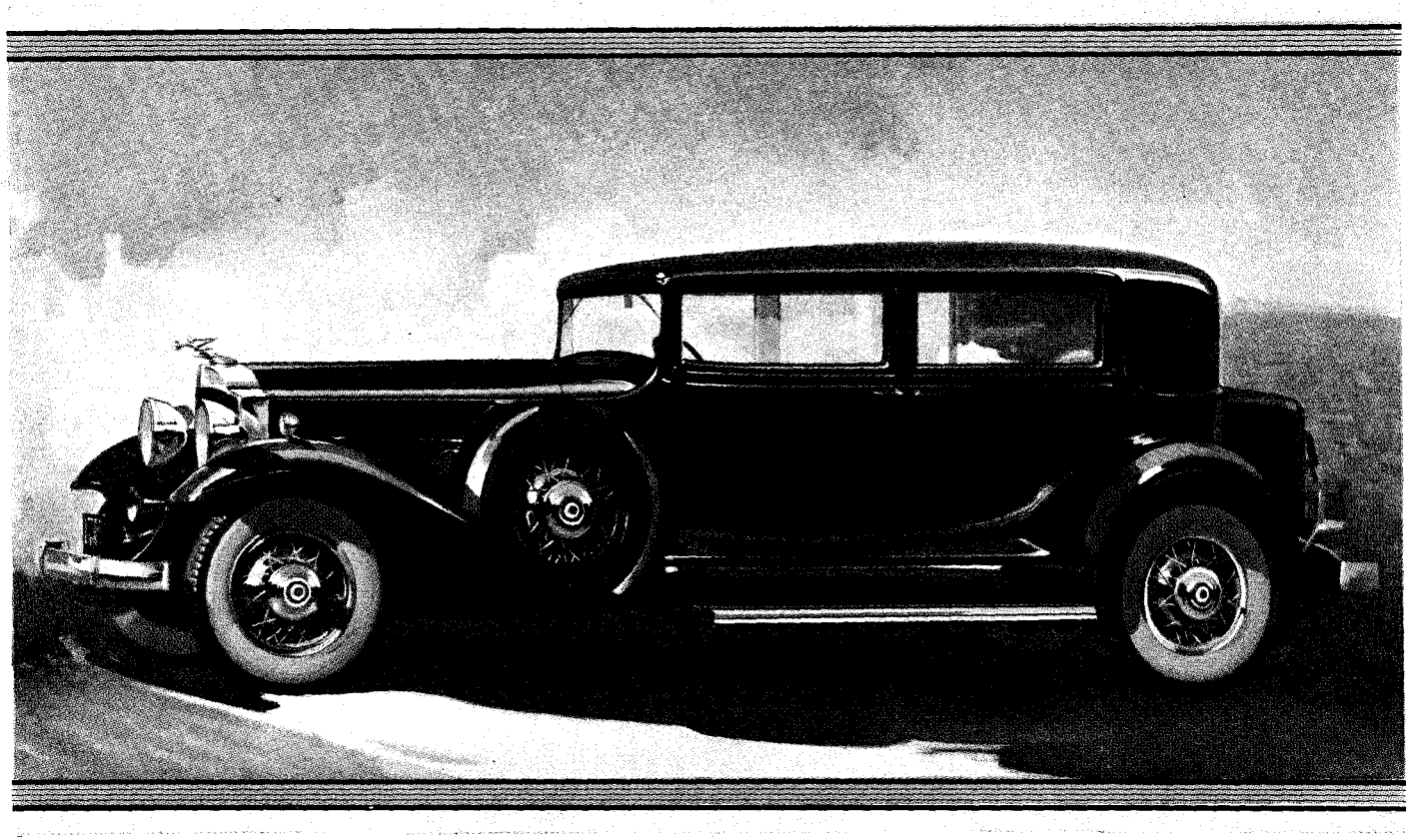


— of a

Distinguished family



THE Club Sedan, as Packard builds it, is greatly favored for touring. It seats five comfortably, with ample room for baggage, and many owners say it is the easiest riding of all models. The illustration shows the Club Sedan on the superb new Standard Eight chassis. The same body design is available also on the Eight De Luxe and Twin Six chassis.

* * *

Packard now offers a fully complete line of distinguished fine cars, both Eights and Twelves, which today dominates the quality field, from the lowest price at which any truly fine car is sold to as much as you may want to pay. ¶ Flanked above and below in price by the majestic Twin Six and the sensational new Packard Eight are the thirteen beautiful models of the Standard Eight line and the twelve luxurious body styles offered on the Packard Eight De Luxe chassis—all in the fine car medium price range. ¶ Particularly worthy of your inspection at this time of year are the long wheelbase models of the Packard Standard Eight line, especially the Club Sedan pictured above, the various Coupes and the three beautiful open cars. The Standard Eights include every feature, every refinement, found on the finest cars that Packard builds. Before you buy be sure to see *all* that Packard has to offer.

PACKARD

ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE

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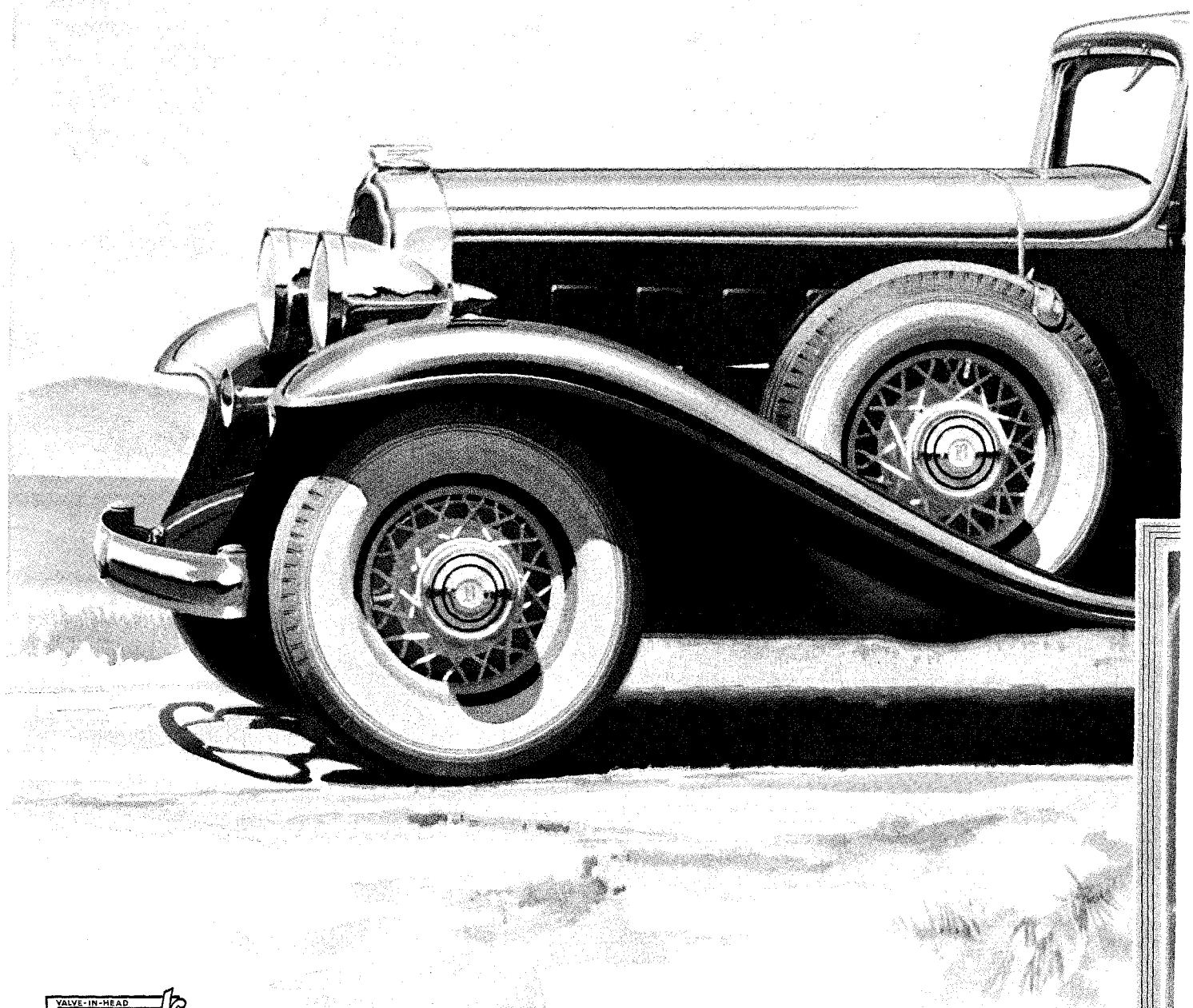

VALVE-IN-HEAD Buick MOTOR CARS

THE SPIRIT OF BUICK OWNERS + + +

"We're certainly proud of our Buick

The family that owns a Buick Straight Eight takes natural pride in possession of a motor car on which the whole world has placed its seal of approval.

Theirs is the *complete* satisfaction of people who know they have a truly fine car. They find it a pleasure to invite friends to accompany them in their Buick. The Body by Fisher is beautiful, spacious, comfortable, appointed with the same perfect taste which characterizes the homes of discerni families.

And riding in a Buick is a joy to everyone. The moves so smoothly and steadily, the Buick Valve-Head Straight Eight Engine reels off the miles w such swift, silent power, that passengers are deligh with every minute of the trip. There is cause for pri too, in Buick's quick responsiveness to the will of

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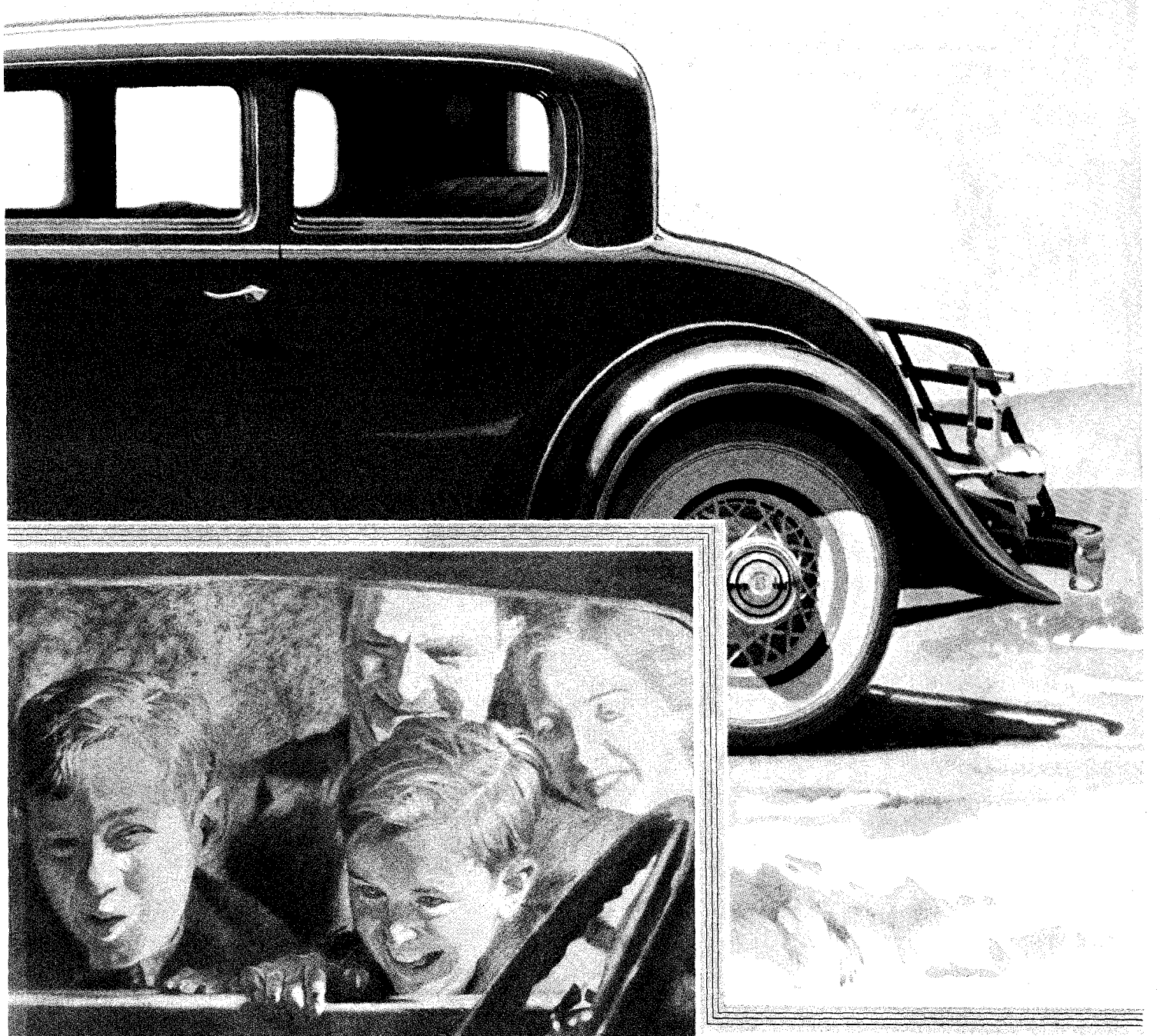

er—because Wizard Control, combining Automatic tch, Controlled Free Wheeling and Silent-Second cro-Mesh, makes operation effortless.

Most pleasing of all is that long-lived reliability ch is the very heart of Buick—the capacity to give e *and better miles*—to keep on serving finely and ıfully, as so many Buicks have done, for 150,000 s and more.

You will understand, when you own a Buick, why nany motorists favor this car so enthusiastically. The thought which is in their minds will find echo in the minds of yourself and family—"We're certainly proud of our Buick."

STRAIGHT **BUICK** EIGHTS

PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS WITH BODY BY FISHER

The fine car in the $1000 to $2000 field.
Available on the liberal G. M. A. C. payment plan.

WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT, BUICK WILL BUILD THEM

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CURRENT POETRY

UNSOLICITED CONTRIBUTIONS TO THIS DEPARTMENT CAN NOT BE RETURNED. UNPUBLISHED POETRY UNAVAILABLE

A PICTURE of pioneer days that may not have passed as the writer in the Indianapolis *Star* now suspects:

RIVER TOWN

By Margaret E. Bruner

I used to know a little river town
With makeshift sidewalks, mostly stone and plank,
And crooked, bumpy streets that slanted down
And ended subtly with the river's bank.

On Saturdays good folk for miles around
Would come on horseback, baskets filled with eggs
And butter, too, when they could spare a pound—
Men whittled, talked, ensconced on barrels and kegs.

The poorer folk from hills remote would bring
Dried root of ginseng, bags of golden seal,
That meant long searching through the woods in spring
And countless times when one must stoop or kneel.

The frugal wife in gown of calico.
Sunbonnet, stiffly starched, tied 'neath her chin
Would do the "trading"; children's eyes would glow—
Showcases held such marvelous things within!

And mingled with all this there was the scent
Of coffee, kerosene, prints, ginghams, too;
While from the street a rumbling wagon lent
A harmony that blended with the view.

But times have changed, it may not be the same.
Yet in my mind I always keep it so,
Should I go back it might be but a name.
But that was how I knew it long ago.

VACATIONS are upon us, and how are they chosen? They may be to a spot near or far, but the *Travel Guide* of the Baltimore *Sun* gives a useful hint:

COMPENSATION

By Henry Edward Warner

Some of these summers I'm going to go
Where peaks pierce the heavens or rivers flow,
Or down by the ocean where billows roll,
Or out where the quiet can soothe my soul—
I and my diary, my Camera and I,
Down through the valleys or up near the sky,
Up by the edelweiss, down by the Sea,
And bring something home . . . to LIVE with me.

All my vacations . . . and yours . . . what were they?
Something in passing, to just throw away?
A journey to Otherwhere—Somewhere and Back? . . .
Maps and time-tables, a suitcase to pack? . . .
Old friends to leave and new friends to greet,
Nodding and passing in Holiday Street?
Going Somewhere with that restless expression—
Marching along with a season's procession?

Some of these summers! . . . This holiday haste,
Packing, unpacking, forgetting and waste! . . .
Give me a journey—a jaunt that shall be
Forever a memory living in me!
Round trips from Here to the Promise of There—
What from Today that Tomorrow can share?
Urge of a season . . . an instinct to roam!
But give me some memories . . . to bring back Home.

Take me to mountains or down by the streams
That water the flowers in my Garden of Dreams,
But when I come Home, let my memories be
Something from Somewhere . . . to LIVE with me.

The New Yorker gives us a lesson in botany couched in a vein of whimsical humor:

MARRIAGE-BROKER

By Phyllis McGinley

Shame on the avaricious Bee
Of manner sycophantic,
Who goes about cold-heartedly
Exploiting the Romantic;

Whose mercenary life is spent
Purveying matrimony,
Without regard for sentiment
Or anything but honey;

Who knocks at every petalled door
And, bartering in dowers,
Arranges loveless matches for
The marriageable flowers.

THIS significant and timely poem was presented on June 22, 1932, to the Harvard Class of 1907 on the occasion of its Twenty-fifth Anniversary Dinner at the Harvard Club, Boston.

The members of the class prevailed upon Mr. Hagedorn to waive his customary copyright restrictions in order to permit its publication in a broad way at this time. Various newspapers print it.

CRISIS

By Hermann Hagedorn

Long winds with rain
Beat their sharp whips
Across our eyes;
Cold winds and icy rain, rain,
Beat in a hurricane
Against the brain,
Make mute the wails upon the quivering lips,
And thresh like flails the shivering flesh.

Long winds and rain
Enwrap with night plain and height,
Where we, princes of mirth,
And of a servile earth
Conquerors and kings,
Lost, crying, in a jungle
Of multiplying things,
Wrangle, or white with fright
Huddle, in bleak alarm
At the dark, the dark, and the storm.

We would not fear so much
If the storm had not tongues!
We would not fear so much
If the dark had not hands!
The tongues utter "Tomorrow!"
And mutter of sorrow and wrongs.
The hands like a vice clutch a shoulder
And leave it colder than ice.
Our follies and our sins
Have found us out.
Our dreams are put to rout.
Now the atonement begins.

This is the end of ease.
This is the end of shimmering levities;
Of magic horns that pour
Luxuriant store into rat-ridden barns.
This is the end of scorn's
Mocking of them that plod.
Behind a glistering door
Chance turns no more a dazzling wheel
Or pipes the dance that made our bodies reel.
This is the end of august lotteries.
The fires ascend
From the bright haunts of our idolatries.
But now it is the god who burns.
Dazedly to the sea the priests descend.
This is an end,
A precipice, a black abyss
To set the senses spinning.
An end, this is an end;
An end, and a beginning.

Long winds and rain lash on our lips
The fierce disdain of pitiless whips.
Across the brain in scarlet gashes
Sweep, sweep the wild lashes,
The long winds and the rain.
The steady earth shakes
And the hearth breaks.
Vales crack and swing and mountains agonize.
Familiar trails heave and uprise.
It is a fearful thing when an age dies.

This is an end
With ghosts and white skulls grinning.
This is an end,
This is an end,
An end—
And a beginning.

Torment asunder
Tears the sick earth.
It is a breathless wonder
When an age comes to birth.
New voices, calling, chanting change;
New choices, bright, appalling, strange.
Thoughts that are forces,
Fierce and fleet,
Plunging like untamed horses
Along the crowded street.
New cities and new men;
New pities and new pain.
New gods, new visions,
New rods, new derisions!
New worship and new scorning!
Morning! And spring! And wide gates opening!
New tongues in thunder
Hailing a new earth!
It is a breathless wonder
When an age comes to birth.

Long winds and rain from icy spaces
Our thinning garments rend and, dinning,
Beat in our faces—hear it!—beat
The cold refrain of defeat.
Sustain your spirits and apprehend!
There is a richer winning!
This is an end,
This is an end,
An end,
And a beginning.

THIS poem in *The Archive* of Duke University, we are told, is "the result of a scientist's becoming mystic while being 'stirred by the startled hours' of late night on Southern paths." The writer is a member of the faculty of Duke:

YOUTH-COMPLACENCY

By Roy E. Buren

Old Age, you need not tarry there for me;
I live today with Youth, where I am free.
For in the swirling stream of fleeting Twenty
Is life and joy and sport for me aplenty.
Some say that River Forty, down the mountains,
Pauses to drink the laughing Twenty fountains:

Yet farther on the slower Fifty-five
Moves, oh, so slow it hardly seems alive.
But though the current checked at Sixty-three
Shall seep into the peaceful Unknown Sea,—
Old Age, you need not tarry there for me;
I live today with Youth, so let me be!

UNFATHOMABLE things seem to lie in this chasm. In *Bozart and Contemporary Verse* (Oglethorpe University, Ga.):

CHASM

By Wilfred J. Funk

How often have I held you,
Oh, my dear,
As I now do,
And you, who seemed so near,

Have sometime shown your eyes
All unaware
And by surprise—
There was a stranger there.

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A "Hound of Hell" Fights for His Life

A BIG wolverene, lunging on his marauding way "across a frozen lake which lay hollowed out in a cluster of snow-clad hills," caught the eye of a trapper.

The trapper was driving a sled pulled by five big malemute dogs that had already demonstrated among themselves their savagery in combat.

The trapper scented the prospect of a rip-roaring battle royal between his canine quintet and the big cousin of the badger, and he figured, with plenty of cause, that it would be no unequal match. For, we are assured, the wolverene is rated, for his size, as the fastest and most ferocious fighter in North America. On account of his depredations "he is the most despised animal in the North and no one hesitates to kill" this "hound of hell" or "dog of the devil" when chance offers.

So it was with this trapper, whose name was C. B. Ruggles, and who, in the magazine section of the New York *Herald Tribune*, relates this Alaskan adventure.

Ruggles swung his dog-team behind "a snow-bank that was high enough to hide the sled, team," and himself. Then through his binocular he took stock of the wolverene, which was approaching, but was still unaware that he was observed. The animal, we read, "resembled a six months' old brown bear from the Rocky Mountains. His body was long and broad; his legs were short and thick. The top of his back was dark brown; a creamish-gray band ran from his neck along each mid-side back to his tail; and his legs and stomach were almost black. His head looked rather small for a bear, probably by reason of his small ears, and his neck seemed to be a little long, even for his long body. He was traveling by leaps or lunges in the eight or ten inches of frosty snow that smothered the bosom of the lake, and each time he made one of his bobbing jumps the wind would flutter the frosty snow on each side of him."

BY digging in the snow-bank Mr. Ruggles made a good peep-hole from which he could watch the wolverene, he tells us further:

The wolverene finally reached the edge of the lake, and I turned the dogs loose. I could not help feeling sorry for the brute as the five large, sharp-tusked malemutes made a rush for him. To my surprize—and, I think, to that of the dogs—the wolverene had not got fifty feet before he was jumping all over the dogs. He was more than a match for the five! I ran as fast as I could to join in the one-sided battle, but met the dogs coming back. I shouted and ran toward the wolverene to let the dogs know I was going to help them. At this they took new courage and started for him again.

However, those dogs had had a lesson, and this time only circled about the wolverene, hesitating to take hold. Mr. Ruggles thought of shooting, but knew that the "leaping, whirling little beast" would be hard to hit. The story runs on:

I had kicked off my snow-shoes and could not stay close to the fighters. The dogs seemed to become much braver when I was near by, and they began fighting the wolverene in a wolfish style, snapping him from behind. But their sharp fangs were not even drawing blood on the wolverene, and their puny snaps were only causing him to fight back with great rage.

The dogs were milling around the wolverene in a circle, and I ran up within fifteen feet of them. The wolverene turned and made a leap at one of the dogs between him and me. The dog jumped out of the way, and there was nothing between the savage brute and me. I raised up my long, heavy stick over my head to strike. All the dogs saw the stick in the air and they knew well what it was, for I had given them many samples of it for fighting one another. They immediately withdrew from the fight, leaving the wolverene to me.

He set himself in a crouching position, looking me squarely in the eyes in a defying manner. I began walking toward him very cautiously, with my club in readiness to deal him his death-blow.

WHEN Mr. Ruggles got within ten feet of him, the wolverene began to twist. That looked as if he were getting ready to jump. There would be two jumps, thought Ruggles, with time enough to land on the animal's head with the stick, but he tells us in his *Herald Tribune* story:

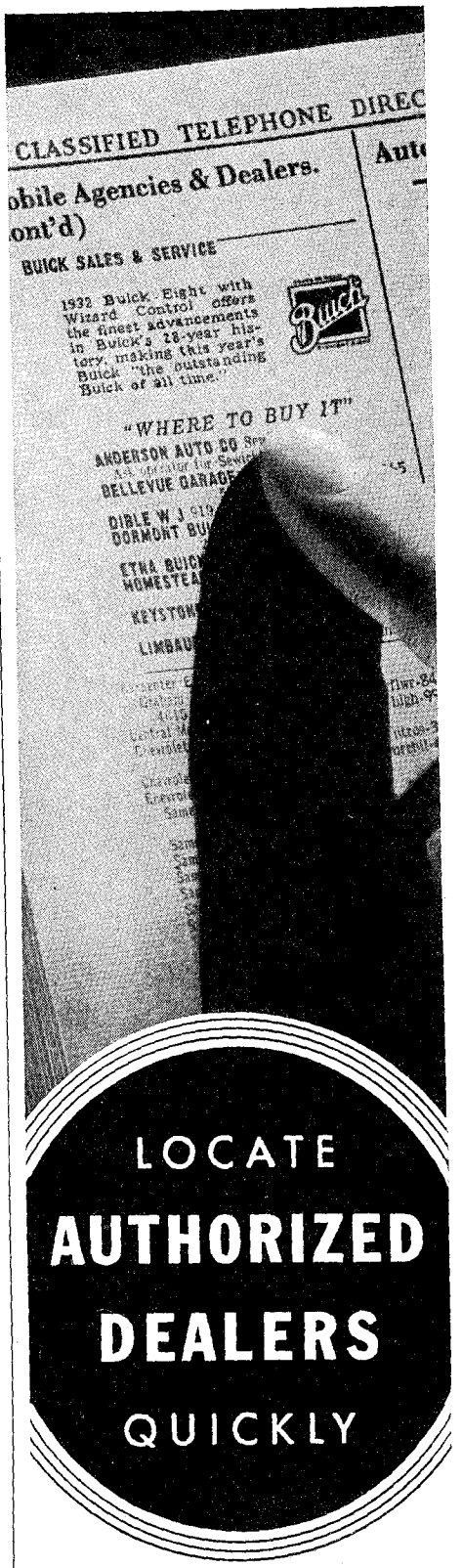
To my surprize he leapt the full ten feet, and he certainly would have landed on me about my waistline if I had not put my stick in action. His spring was so unexpected that I did not have time to pick out any certain place to hit him, but the stick struck his side and back and brought him down in the snow from mid-air. My stick broke, and, as I was out of balance when I hit him, I fell in the snow about six feet from him.

In an instant he rolled over to get on his feet, and I knew he was not seriously hurt. Seeing that he would be facing me when he got up, I turned over on my hands and knees and began crawling away from him as fast as I could. I was just in the act of getting to my feet when he hit me from behind and sent me plunging head foremost in the snow. I rolled over on my back and brought my feet up to kick him off, when to my surprize my lead dog ran up and grabbed the wolverene from behind. The wolverene turned on the dog, and all the other dogs joined in the fight again. I stood up and looked myself over to see if I was hurt. My parka was torn, as was the seat of my trousers.

The dogs and wolverene were still fighting, and it looked as tho the dogs were fighting him much harder than before.

One of my largest dogs grabbed the wolverene from behind. The beast turned like a flash and catching the dog by the lower jaw whirled him over in the air and broke his jaw with a snap.

As the other dogs attacked the wolverene from behind he released the injured dog and charged them viciously. The wounded dog ran to me for protection, yelping and howling. The other dogs drew back, and, as the wolverene started off across the lake, ran along after him, keeping in my range so that I could not shoot. The wolverene galloped away victorious.



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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Secrecy in Industry

THE POLICY OF KEEPING A NEW industrial process secret was formerly quite common.

It went out of fashion after the World War, but according to *The American Machinist* (New York), it is being revived.

Arguments on both sides are given in *The Machinist's* "Executive Forum" in the guise of a dialog between two factory foremen. We read:

"Apparently Bill Holland never tired of metal-working plants and their methods. He contended that, every time he walked through one, he learned something new. This was not his first trip through the shops of the Express Machine Company, and as usual, many of the new machines and shop practises caught his eye. In company with Bert Jennings, works manager, he reached the end of the machine shop and started to turn into a wing at the right.

"'Not that way,' cautioned Jennings, pointing to a large 'No Admittance' sign on the door.

"'That used to be your heat-treating department,' said Bill. 'I went through it the last time I was here.'

"'It's still used for heat-treating,' said Jennings. 'But since we developed our new process, we closed it off. There's no use telling all we know.'

"'More secrets,' laughed Bill. 'Well, suit yourself, but I thought that idea died with the war.'

"'It's being revived here,' said Jennings. 'We used to have a lot of trouble with some of our parts. We spent considerable time experimenting with materials and heat-treatments. We even called in an expert consultant. At last, I found what was wrong, and now I'm keeping it under my hat.'

"'Are your competitors having trouble with these same parts?' asked Bill.

"'Not that I know of,' said Jennings. 'I have enough to do with my own problems without worrying about theirs.'

"'I've seen many secret processes in my day,' said Bill, 'and I wouldn't have more than one in ten for a gift. The other nine are inferior to accepted practise, but the fact that they are guarded sets them up on a pedestal. A shop hangs onto these inefficient methods long after they would ordinarily be thrown out.'

"'Our process is one of the good ones,' said Jennings. 'At any rate, our shop methods are part of our stock in trade. We pay good money to develop them, and we're not giving them away.'

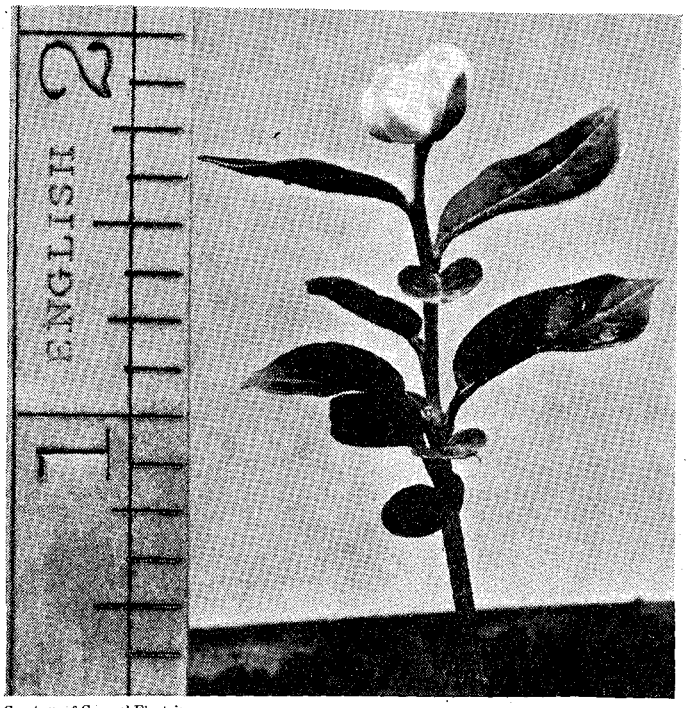
"'They all think their own methods are the best,' said Bill. 'But even from a selfish standpoint, you're defeating your own purpose. Why didn't you go to some one in the same field and ask how they did the operation you had trouble with. They'd probably be glad to tell you.'

"'Yes, and then they'd come back and expect me to tell all my methods,' said Jennings. 'Not for me.'

"'You'd be a lot better off,' said Bill. 'The industries that have gone farthest and grown fastest have freely interchanged information. Secrecy means stagnation and does the greatest harm to the shop that sponsors it. It leads to reprisals in other plants in the same field, and before long, an entire industry is tied up. Each company uses private methods, deluding itself with the idea that it has the only way.'

"'In general, what you say is correct,' said Jennings. 'But certain problems, like our heat-treatment, are different. When a process is an important part of a company's product and involves a novel method, that company is justified in guarding it. Why would any one spend money on research if the whole industry profited by the use of its findings?'

"'Because by pooling efficient methods each company gains more than it contributes. Every one considers his problem to be different, but when it's brought out into the open it looks much like thousands of others.'"



Courtesy of General Electric

Two Minutes of X-Ray Did It

They caused the seed that was X-rayed to produce in a few weeks this flower that would ordinarily require five to ten years.

Youthful Maturity

SEEDLINGS ONLY A FEW WEEKS OLD, but already in flower—such has been the experience of two grapefruit plants in the electric hothouse on the roof of the General Electric research laboratory at Schenectady.

Under normal conditions, grapefruit plants are at least five years old, and more usually ten, and are at least a few feet high before they flower; but these plants are less than two inches high, have had their heads above ground only a matter of days, and are still wearing their "baby" leaves. Their flowers are dwarfed, but otherwise normal. Says Guy Bartlett of the company's News Bureau, in a press account:

"The early flowers are the result of X-ray treatment of the seeds, in the belief of C. N. Moore and C. P. Haskins, who are studying the effect of X-rays on plant life.

"One seed, exposed to 200,000-volt, 30-milliampere X-radiation for two minutes, produced a plant with normal leaf and flower coloration, but with leaves somewhat elongate and diminutive, and with a deficient root system.

"The other seed, subjected to the rays for eight minutes, produced a plant lacking in chlorophyl, or green coloring-matter (which effect frequently is encountered in citrus seedlings), but with the stamens of the flower of the proper golden color.

"The seeds were part of a quantity supplied to the laboratory by the College of Agriculture of the University of California, from stock ordinarily yielding most uniform plants. On March 8 they were rayed, after having been soaked in distilled water and dried; and on March 16 they were planted in seed flats within the electrically heated roof garden. Snow and winter were still in evidence, but within the structure the temperature was uniformly warm. On April 14 the plants began to sprout. Before the end of May the two flowers were in evidence, and on June 6 were in full bloom.

"Whether the tiny plants would have had full-size, or even dwarfed, fruit will never be known. The experiments called for the removal of the pollen for use in additional experiments.

"'It is hardly thought, however,' said Mr. Haskins, 'that the flowers could have matured into fruit. And neither should it be concluded that early-flowering plants can be produced regularly by X-ray treatment. Other rayed seeds produced such abnormalities as twisted stems, double leaves, and blotches of white; and still others produced apparently normal seedlings. So far, it has been a matter of chance as to how the chromosomes and genes—those tiny but controlling factors of heredity—might be affected by the X-ray treatment of the seeds. Promising leads of many kinds have been obtained in the work that is being done with seeds, bulbs, and plants of many species, but it is too early to make definite statements regarding the results obtained.'"

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The Enigma of the Mayas

WHO WERE THE PEOPLE that built populous cities and great temples in what are now the jungles of Yucatan and Guatemala? And what has become of them?

Twenty centuries ago they were more advanced in civilization, in some respects, than our European ancestors. Did a great epidemic destroy them?

Did climatic changes make it impossible for them to raise food? Did their priests require them to emigrate?

Nobody knows, says Henry de Varigny, writing in the *Journal des Débats* (Paris). The whole problem, he believes, remains an unsolved puzzle. He writes:

"When America was discovered, and as its exploration progressed, during about three hundred years, the impression was that the New World had contained nothing resembling a civilization. There were only barbarous populations—savages, paleolithic men. At least, only such were encountered.

"A revision of this opinion was necessary when Europeans came to know Central America, and particularly Yucatan, principally by the work of J. L. Stephens, who in a book now very rare, published in 1841, proved that in Yucatan had lived a race that had attained a certain degree of civilization. At least it had an architecture, a sculpture, a hieroglyphic writing, and put up monumental structures.

"This Maya civilization (it used to be called Aztec) must have had in America the same importance as the Greek in the European world, and perhaps about the same time—but in a much smaller region. It has much occupied a number of 'Americanists'—Charnay, Brasseur de Bourbourg, and others still, and constitutes an enigma to which O. G. S. Crawford's review *Antiquity* devotes an interesting study by J. Leslie Mitchell. The problem relates to the cause of the disappearance of the Maya civilization. For this, born nearly 2,000 years ago, had perished before Columbus and Cortez, and its history embodies the curious fact that the primitive Maya empire had disappeared at this time, and had been replaced, in the same region, by a second empire, also defunct."

VARIOUS theories, says Mr. Varigny, have been elaborated to explain the birth of the earlier empire; some invoke the mythical Atlantis, while Elliot Smith supposes an extension of ancient Egypt across the Pacific. Whatever the facts, more than 2,000 years ago a people existed in Central America, coming from no one knows where, having a written language and a highly developed calendar, and having built considerable structures seeming to have been temples, observatories, and libraries. He goes on:

"On the other hand, of their individual dwellings nothing remains; the materials doubtless were perishable. Mathematics must have been highly developed by the Mayas, and they seem to have invented the zero a thousand years before the European mathematicians.

"Their architecture shows no remarkable technique, and their statues give the impression of sculptured columns.

"Religion seems to have had an important influence on their monuments and sculptures. It would seem, to judge by these, that the population must have comprised two types and two distinct races—the dominant and the dominated.

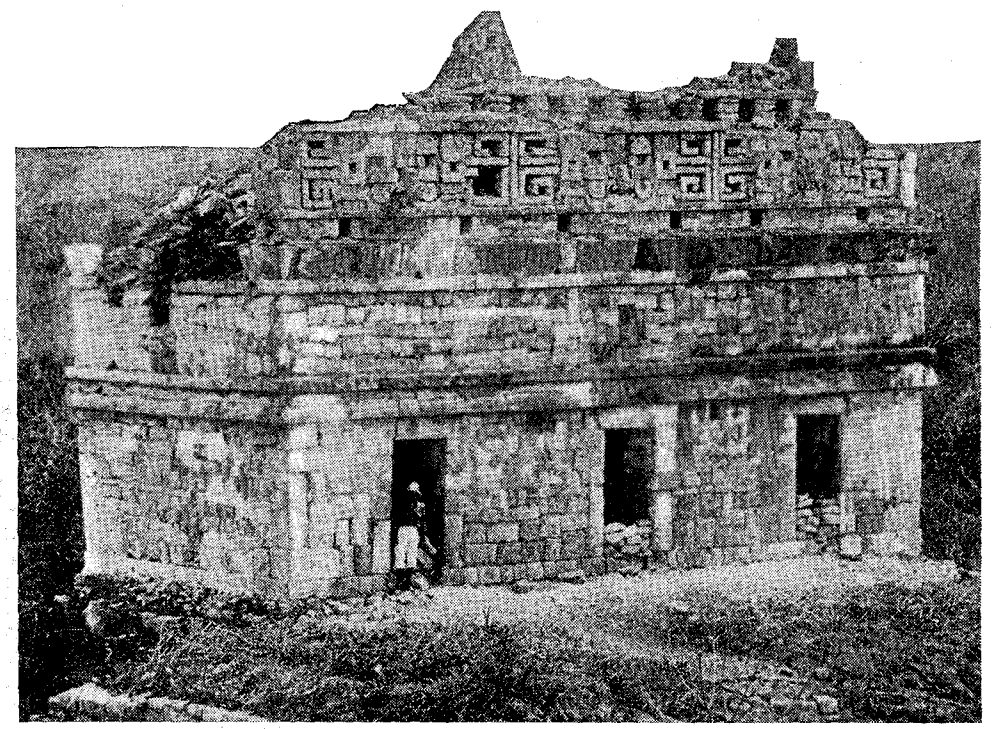
"The surprizing thing in the history of the Maya empire is that it seems not to have yielded to force; its cities were simply abandoned. And they were densely peopled; they must have contained millions. What became of them?

"Why did the Maya empire disappear? What caused the vanishing of this civilization that was so advanced in science and in artistic ability? Here is a question that has been much discust, as *Antiquity* shows—but without arrival at any agreement.

"Evidently it is always possible to suppose invasions and the destruction of a higher civilization by a more savage one. This has taken place before. There is always a savage element in society, and perhaps, as has already been said, the Maya empire contained two ethnic strata.

"A widely held opinion is that Maya agriculture was extremely primitive—not able to support a too-abundant and continually increasing population. It is believed that they lived mostly on Indian corn, and raised it around their cities. As the soil became impoverished, they sought new regions far from the centers of population, and the wild vegetation took possession of the abandoned fields and interfered with food transportation, so that the cities were abandoned for new sites where new buildings were erected, which often lasted less than a century.

"Again, it is asked whether the priestly caste did not prescribe these removals, for motives now obscure. Some invoke epidemics. Others think that a change of climate about the seventh century took place on the Pacific coast, so that the rainfall was greatly diminished there, while it increased in Yucatan, changing the country into marshes unfavorable to agriculture, but favoring mosquitoes and malaria. We may take our choice, but proof is difficult to obtain, and the fall of the Mayan civilization remains an enigma."



Courtesy of the American Museum of Natural History, New York

Why Did the Maya Empire Vanish?

What killed the civilization evidenced in this ornate architecture? The casa Colorado, said to be the best preserved building in the Maya area.

A New Fuel

THE reported success of the trial trip of the liner *Scythia* with a new kind of fuel, a mixture of oil and coal dust, is cheering up the coal and shipping industries in England to a marked degree.

Colloidal is a patented fluid consisting of six parts oil to four of coal so fused that it can be burned in any furnace equipped for the use of pure fuel oil. Says the Baltimore *Sun* on its editorial page:

"This means that, if the new fuel can be manufactured in quantity at an economical cost, the Cunard line alone, which sponsors colloidal and owns the patents, will find use for some 400,000 tons of British coal annually. Add to this the other steamship lines, railways, industrial plants, the Navy, etc., etc., and it is easy to see that the deprest coal industry of the United Kingdom has some grounds for being all of a twitter.

"In speculating on the possible consequences of colloidal, the Manchester *Guardian* points out that plants to pulverize coal for

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mixture with oil will be necessary, 'which will provide much-needed opportunities for the iron, steel, and engineering trades.' That the commercial use of such fuel would, while temporarily depressing the oil industry still further, make possible a greater degree of conservation of that much-fought-for resource goes without saying.

"It can hardly be doubted that similar mixtures will soon be available everywhere, for already patents on synthetic fuels exist and await practical means for commercial exploitation. The Cunard patent will, it is understood, be made available to the British Government."

Superstition Still Rampant

IT CONTROLS OUR ACTIONS and those of our friends more than we think.

We laugh at the superstitions of others, but our own we cherish fondly.

The Chinese are fools to think that demons can be kept out

Courtesy of *Popular Mechanics* (Chicago)

Is He Superstitious, or Not?

Capt. Frank Hawks names his plane "Texaco 13," but on his instrument board he carries a Felix Cat for luck.

by a "Spirit Wall"—but we believe confidently in the occult fatality of thirteen at one table.

Says Emile C. Schnurmacher in *Popular Mechanics* (Chicago):

"Voodoo drums throb in pulsating echoes from the towering hills and, high above the leafy jungle, on the bleak ranges so sinister in the twilight, little pin-points of fire begin to appear. They are signal-fires in Haiti, land of voodooism.

"Close your eyes, stick a pin in a map of the world, and where the point of that pin descends, you will find superstition and the belief in black magic. Whether it be among the Dyak pigmies of Borneo, the hex (witch) cult of Pennsylvania, the bush Negroes of the Guianas, or the people of Broadway and of Park Avenue in New York City, you will find the belief in good and bad luck deeply ingrained.

"'We cling to magic,' says Dr. Clark Wissler, anthropologist of the American Museum of Natural History, 'like some child clinging to its faith in fairies.

"'The difference between civilized people and savages rests largely in the relative richness or poverty of their ideas. Whereas the savage has many common-sense ideas, his inability to explain most natural phenomena leaves him no other method but magic. Civilized people also use magic if they fail to understand the cause and agencies involved.' Just how far does the 'black art' govern your own actions? Do you think that a person will be cross if he 'gets up on the wrong side of the bed'? Will you have bad luck if you open an umbrella in a house, see a black cat cross your path, walk under a ladder, or do something important on Friday the thirteenth?

"Will you have good luck if you see a hay wagon drawn by a white horse, find a horseshoe or a four-leaf clover?

"These are but a few of the hundreds of every-day superstitions, symbols of the black art, which are instilled in all of us from babyhood, and which we carry right through life. Two years ago at Miami, when Gar Wood was about to race his motor-boat at death-defying speed in an attempt to break the hundred-mile-an-hour mark, I saw him finger the two little teddy-bears he carries around his neck, tied to a piece of string. 'I always wear them when I drive a speed-boat,' he told the writer. 'They bring me good luck!'

"Capt. Frank Hawks, the famous aviator, is another example of the modern man who is dominated to some extent by the black art. Many flyers shook their heads and prophesied dire happenings when Captain Hawks christened his fast monoplane 'Texaco 13.' And yet Captain Hawks is not so boldly defying the black art as it seemed at first. For while he openly challenged the evil influence of number thirteen, he compromised by carrying on his instrument board a lucky Felix Cat."

MODERN science is the active foe of the black art, and is making great strides in its battle with superstition. Yet both are after the same objective. Science is a painstaking effort to find out the facts of nature and to formulate rules governing them. Black art, or magic, or superstition, is the effort to gain control of man's environment, to prophesy coming events, and to explain those that have already happened. This writer goes on:

"The more sinister aspects of black magic—witchcraft—flourishes in civilized countries to-day along with the most inoffensive superstitions and beliefs. In Scotland, the last witchcraft execution took place in 1722, and the witchcraft statute was repealed in 1735, yet belief in witches continues to this day. In Wales, in many European countries, and in America itself witchcraft is still believed in and, what is more, is still practised. Only last year a hex murder in northern Pennsylvania created newspaper head-lines in the press throughout the country, and resulted in an exposé of the practises of hex doctors.

"The school has done very little to eradicate magical beliefs from the minds of the common people, Dr. A. O. Bowden, president of the New Mexico State Teachers College, recently told the American Association for the Advancement of Science."

Giant Meteor Craters in Arabia

THE fourth of the remarkable craters now known on the earth's surface and believed to have been made by gigantic meteorites, apparently has been discovered in the almost unvisited center of Arabia.

Some months ago, the British explorer, Mr. H. St. J. Philby, crossed parts of Arabia never before explored by a modern geographer. At one spot he found a set of craters provisionally identified by him as volcanic. Says Dr. E. E. Free's *Week's Science* (New York):

"He also found specimens of iron, apparently meteoric, and many pieces of glassy material, like fused sand. These specimens now have been examined by experts at the British Museum, in London, and lead to the conviction that the Arabian craters really represent the landing-spot of another gigantic meteoric body resembling those which made the similar meteor crater in Arizona and in Siberia, and the third set found only a few months ago in the wilds of central Australia.

"The Arabian craters, Mr. Philby reports, may be the largest of all.

"The Siberian fall, which happened only a few years ago, was visible for hundreds of miles, and was accompanied by an enormous explosion and a considerable earthquake. Undoubtedly it would have wiped out any modern city had it chanced to strike in such a neighborhood. It is a remarkable coincidence that all four of these dangerous falls, including the newest Arabian one, selected the most completely deserted parts of the earth's surface. It begins to be evident, however, that such giant meteor falls are commoner than once was believed.

"Sooner or later, one probably will strike a city and cause an enormous catastrophe. Perhaps the story of Sodom and Gomorrah may be a memory of some such ancient event; possibly even the Arabian fall the craters of which have been discovered."

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Less Speed and More Safety

THERE is to be no stand-offishness on the part of the motor-car industry in the matter of getting together with State motor-vehicle commissioners on the subjects of less speed and safer automobile design.

That is quite evident, says William Ullman, discussing in his feature service (Washington) the appeal for cooperation issued by Delmar G. Roos, vice-president of the Society of Automotive Engineers' passenger-car engineering activity committee. Thus Mr. Roos:

The constantly growing density and speed of automobile traffic on our highways has been the subject of grave concern to our State motor-vehicle commissioners. So critical has the situation become to them that they now contemplate a closer scrutiny of motor-car design, particularly with reference to speed.

I am of the opinion that such a movement is inevitable and that the industry could not stop it even if it were believed to be desirable to do so. If this is so, it would appear that the cooperation of the automotive engineering fraternity with the motor-vehicle commissioners, in a wholehearted way, would make it possible to handle any technical questions which might arise by a gentleman's agreement and an informal code of procedure.

MR. ROOS'S suggestion of cooperation becomes more significant when it is realized that he is the chief engineer of the passenger-car company which boasts for its products that they hold more speed records than all other makes combined. No other company in recent years has laid so much stress upon speed performance in advertising its cars, nor spent so much in elaborate track tests. Mr. Ullman writes:

He frankly voices the hope that such a course upon the part of the industry will prevent the enactment of possibly restrictive and hampering legislation. In this he voices a sentiment with which the State motor-vehicle commissioners are in full accord. They would greatly prefer to see the whole troublesome issue disposed of without the need for any further legislation. As a matter of fact, many hold strong doubts as to the constitutionality of certain laws which have been suggested for possible restraint upon vehicle design from the standpoint of speed.

The motorist stands to profit by this attitude of mutual respect on the part of the two groups. If the questions of speed and safe design can be settled in conference by mutual agreement, then the automotive engineer can go on designing cars without any legal restriction. That arrangement will not only produce the desired results from the standpoint of safety with greater dispatch, but will be much happier in all other respects.

Unbiased opinion on the matter of highway safety is that the present situation is not one that permits strife and disagreement between the two most important elements in improving present conditions. The attitudes of both indicate that there is very little cause for fear that any such development will result. It can not when each has such a high respect and regard for the position of the other.

All About Allergy

THE symptoms are those of a cold, but this malady is caused by eating food to which one is unpleasantly sensitive. Says a writer in *Hygeia* (Chicago):

"Achoo! Achoo!" Johnny seemingly had another "cold." But was it the so-called common cold?

Sneezing may also result from hay-fever and a hypersensitiveness to a certain food in the diet. This susceptibility, wherein it is seen that one man's meat is frequently another's poison, is called allergy.

The person attacked may suffer from one protein or from several, and occasionally a whole family will exhibit a tendency to react in this manner to foods, altho each member may respond to a different protein or series of protein.

Until recently, a physician, who suspected food to be the cause of illness in a patient, resorted to a process of elimination to determine the offending article of diet, a tedious task that was often ineffective.

Now, however, the science of chemistry has developed the protein skin test for this purpose.

Any food may be tested simply by placing a drop of the food extract on a minute scratch on the skin. If, within thirty minutes, a large red area develops, a person is abnormally sensitive or allergic to that food, and should avoid eating it. From twenty to thirty foods may be tested at one visit to the doctor, with little discomfort to the patient.

Mediums Have Split Minds

A HALF-CENTURY of scientific investigation of spiritualism and other psychic matters has produced but one tangible result, Dr. William Brown, distinguished British psychologist, stated at the recent fifty-year jubilee of the Society for Psychical Research, in London.

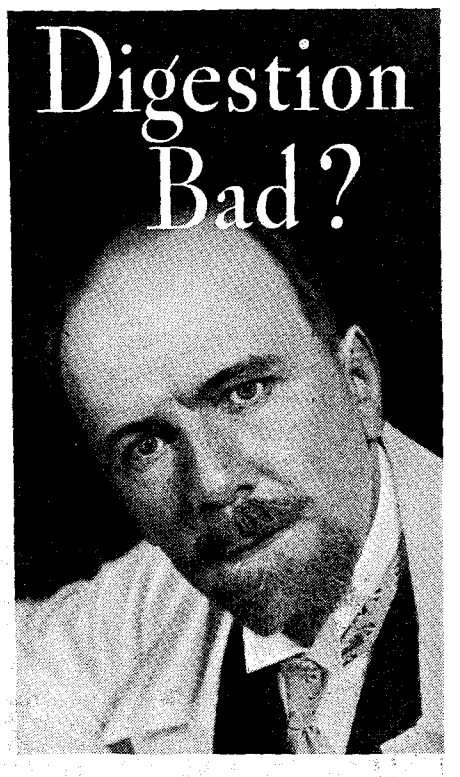
This is an explanation of the so-called trances of mediums in terms of the splits of personality which sometimes occur in hysteria, and which often can be produced by hypnotism. Says Dr. E. E. Free in his *Week's Science* (New York):

When a spiritualistic medium goes into a trance, this is no reason to believe in "control" by any person, living or dead.

Everything observed during a typical trance may be matched in hysterial patients or in those occasional other individuals whose minds contain two or more distinct personalities, like the imaginary case made famous in Robert Louis Stevenson's story of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.

Instances are known in which one and the same person has manifested at different times a dozen or more distinct mental personalities, each personality usually unaware of the existence of the others, but all consisting, psychologists believe, not in anything supernatural but merely in different sets of memories and ideas all stored separately in the same brain. Similar effects can be produced artificially by hypnotism.

The facts about mediums, Dr. Brown therefore believes, furnish no real evidence about survival of human personality after death; something which each person still must decide for himself on philosophical or religious considerations, not because of any supposed experiments.



"Eat Yeast"
advises DR. JANUSCHKE
of Vienna

TO get rid of indigestion you must get rid of its cause.

In most cases this is simply . . . *failure of the body to eliminate its waste!*

We asked the celebrated Dr. Hans Januschke, of Vienna, what doctors recommend in such cases. Dr. Januschke is the author of the famous "Treatment of Constipation." He said:—

"Cathartics are not successful in correcting constipation—they almost always disturb the digestion.

"Eating fresh yeast corrects constipation in a natural way.

"*For stubborn digestive troubles, fresh yeast is my first thought.*"

If you want a better digestion—a keener appetite—health to spare—try Fleischmann's Yeast . . . starting today.

Soon your tongue should be cleaner, your breath sweeter, your energy more abundant. You should have fewer headaches, colds.

You can get Fleischmann's Yeast at grocers, restaurants and soda fountains, and directions are on the label. Eat 3 cakes every day.

"My stomach was out of order," *writes* George B. Baylous, *Springfield, Mass.* "My work lagged. I had read of Fleischmann's Yeast. I started eating three cakes a day and again knew the blessing of a good stomach and plenty of pep."

IMPORTANT! Fleischmann's Yeast for health comes only in the foil-wrapped cake with the yellow label. It's yeast in its fresh, effective form—rich in vitamins B, G and D—the kind famous doctors advise.

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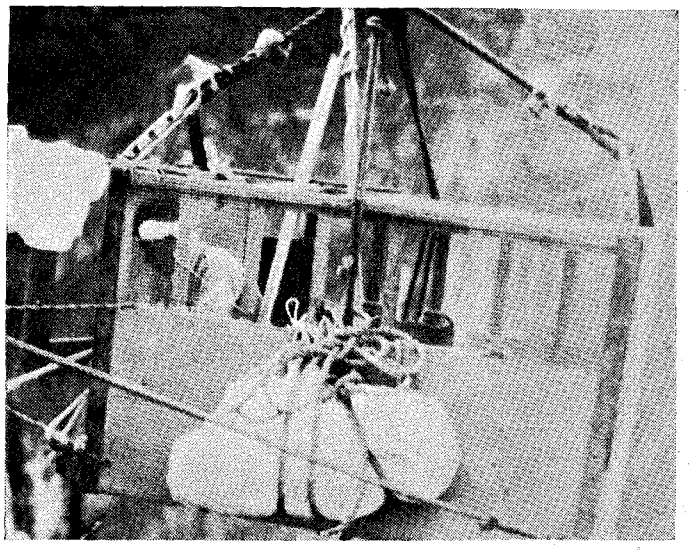
PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Robbing Hawaii's Fire Goddess of Her Prey

A LITTLE MAN IN A WOODEN CAGE was dangling in mid-air over the lake of lava that bubbled and smoked at the bottom of a volcanic crater.

He was bound for one of the most thrilling and dangerous adventures of recent years.

Nearly 1,000 feet below at the very edge of the lava and visible from the rim of the crater lay the object of his daring quest.



Acme

Salvaging the Relics of a Love Tragedy

The bodies of Pele's victims are in the bundle attached to the cage.

The body of a seventeen-year-old girl in a bright red jacket. Near by the body of a young man of twenty.

They were Margaret Enos and Sylvester Nunes, Hawaiian victims of a youthful crime of passion. The young man had shot the girl, when she refused to marry him, and leapt with her body into the crater of Halemaumau, Mount Kilauea, where Pele, the fire goddess, dwells. The case has been briefly reported in the press. Recently received Hawaiian accounts of the affair, together with pictures, revive the subject.

The Islands were shocked by the tragedy. The families of the young people were grief stricken.

A coroner's inquest—surely one of the strangest ever held—was convened on the rim of the crater, where the jurors viewed the bodies through field-glasses.

But the families were not satisfied. The bodies lay at the very edge of the lava lake, thinly crusted over and bubbling up continually, breaking the crust and overflowing the shore.

It was proposed that funeral services be conducted on the crater's rim, and the victims buried by exploding dynamite.

Suggestions were made for the recovery of the bodies. Margaret's father even sought permission to be lowered into the crater to bring back the remains. In view of the dangers involved, he was dissuaded, according to the Honolulu *Star-Bulletin*.

MOST of the suggestions involved the use of cables in one way or another, but one plan was for the building of a trail down into the fire-pit. All of the plans were rejected.

Then Rikan Konishi—five feet and eighty-five pounds of nerve and courage—a Japanese contractor in Hawaii—came forward with a guaranty that for $1,000 he would recover the remains. His proposal evidently imprest the authorities, for at once he set to work.

His plans were at first shrouded in secrecy, but gradually they became apparent to the watching crowds that ranged in size from 500 to 1,500.

Assisted by T. H. Yamamoto and others, Konishi worked day and night. Two platforms were built on Halemaumau's rim, at the northeast and southeast respectively. Between them yawned the chasm—3,500 feet across, 1,000 feet deep. The Oloa Sugar Plantation loaned a mile of three-quarter-inch cable, which was stretched from platform to platform across the abyss. The officials of Kilauea Military camp donated the use of a lighting system for night work. From other sources came the tractors that were to lower and raise the cage. The cage was thirty inches wide, six feet long, and three and a half feet high. There were doors at either end.

Now the crowds could see what Konishi was about. Traveling on a pulley the cage with its occupant would run along the horizontal cable over the gulf to a spot just over the bodies. Then, by means of other cables and pulleys and the two tractors, Konishi would make the "descent into Avernus," but not the easy one of the proverb.

All this, of course, had taken time. Konishi came into the picture only a day or two after the tragedy on the crater's rim. The climax of his daring enterprise was not reached until June 12.

ON this day the hardy little contractor was ready. Before he began his descent he made a speech in Japanese to the crowd, which included about fifty of his compatriots who were helping him. Pursuing the eye-witness account in *The Star-Bulletin:*

He said he appreciated the cooperation of the national park

Acme

Kilauea's Lava Pit and Its Girl Victim

The lovers lay far down the sloping talus at the cliff's foot.

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rangers and the sugar plantation. He exprest the hope that the people at the rim would assist him by keeping back S O S calls. He wanted no interference signals when descending.

The wooden cage swung over the pit in a preliminary trial, stopping once.

Mr. Konishi, a little five-footer, dashed about excitedly. He wore a dirty straw hat tied under his chin, and horn-rimmed glasses. He had on a big gray sweater, khaki trousers, and old yellow shoes.

He entered the cage at 9:30 A. M. He sat on a low stool with his head almost touching the roof. He wore no gas-mask.

Packed about him were two bags of earth, two stevedore hooks, a cane knife, a rake, a gant-line, a package of lunch, a movie camera, binocular glasses, red and white signal flags, two canvas slings, a coil of heavy rope, a hammer, four sticks, and a telephone connected by cable with a phone in the hands of his brother-in-law, Kiyoshida Nishida.

Mr. Konishi was tied in the cage with a cotton rope held by a slip-knot. He lit a cigaret as, at 10 o'clock, the cage was hoisted by a winch, held suspended for a short time, and swung to the rim of the crater, where a few rocks were dislodged.

Slowly the cable paid out, swinging the small cage over the abyss. The cage completed the horizontal portion of the trip at 10:20 o'clock and the vertical descent was started.

The rope fouled when Mr. Konishi was seventy-five feet below the horizontal cable. He climbed out, dangling in mid-air, and released the guide line. Spectators were breathless.

Mr. Konishi, telephoning continually, asked to have the cage halted in mid-air while he took motion-pictures of the interior of the crater.

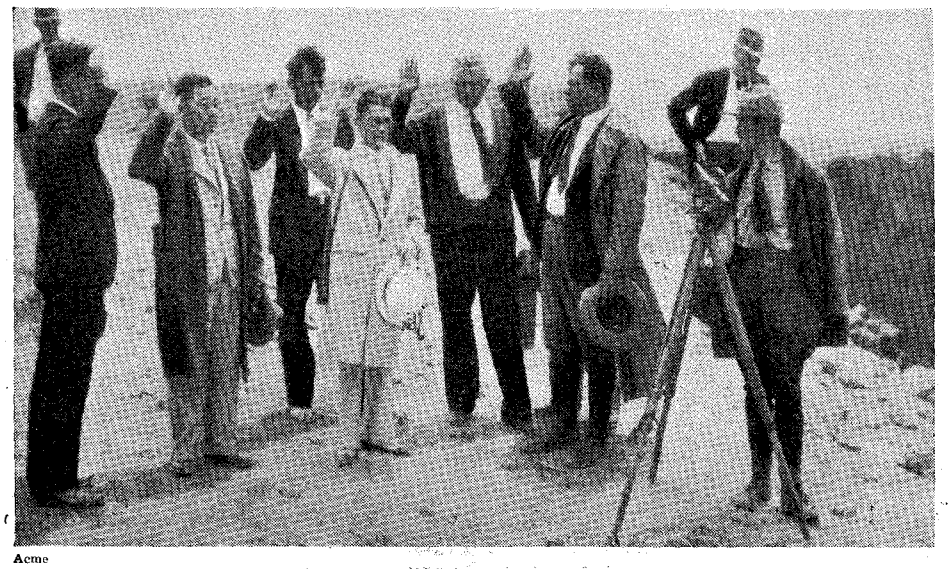
After that the descent continued gradually. Watchers with telescopes saw Mr. Konishi remove his hat and adjust a head cloth.

The cage landed on the talus above the bodies ten minutes past noon. Mr. Konishi got out, calmly surveyed the situation, asked to have the cable slackened, and tried to push the cumbersome box down the talus toward the bodies. This attempt, apparently, was unsuccessful. He then resorted to a coil of rope, running it from the cage down the slope. He descended the rope over the loose rocks and viewed the bodies at closer range.

He returned to the cage, got the canvas slings and descended again to the girl's body. He bundled it into one of the slings and returned for Nunes's body, which was lying beside a large rock. He wrapt that in the other canvas, then rested and had lunch, a guest of Madame Pele in her awesome home.

At 2:15 P. M. he placed a white flag in a conspicuous position to indicate success.

The boy's body was too heavy to carry. Both bodies were connected by ropes to the cage. Mr. Konishi asked to be hoisted so that the bodies dangled below the cage. They lay about thirty and seventy-five feet respectively from it. He had them raised and then lowered to one spot.



Acme

Holding an Inquest on Bodies a Thousand Feet Below

When the cage was lowered again Mr. Konishi fastened the bodies to it and rested.

At 4 P. M. he drank water and then planted a white flag to commemorate the descent. Then he climbed into the cage and signaled for the ascent, which was completed in an hour.

DURING all this, Konishi's helpers on the crater's rim were doing their part. At a strategic spot an observation-communication post was established. There Hisato Isemoto, another Hilo contractor and friend of Konishi, "lay on a plank extending five feet over the edge of the crater watching with binoculars, while James Ihara held Isemoto's feet. Mr. Nishida sat near by telephoning to Konishi."

The ascent from the fire-pit with the bodies was accomplished without much incident. When the cage reached the horizontal cable, with Konishi continually telephoning instructions, he climbed out in mid-air again to make some necessary adjustments of the ropes. Then he called the Japanese equivalent of "O. K.!" to the watchers on solid ground, and the cage was pulled up to the rim of the crater. It was not possible immediately to pull the cage over the rim, so Konishi, eager to feel rock and soil beneath his feet once more had them put over some boards, and on these he crossed, as if he were coming down a gangplank, while the "hurrahs" and "banzais" of the watchers made the welkin ring.

NO

after-effects

with this safe, gentle Laxative!

The laxative you're using may "work" all right.

But does it work safely or harmfully—in the long run? Does it have any harmful after-effects? Do you really know?

Violent laxatives cause elimination of the food waste in utter disregard of the *normal* action of the bowel muscles. Often they are habit-forming. Repeated dosing with violent cathartics does more harm than good.

Acts as Nature does

The right kind of laxative works like Nature. It gently stimulates your bowel muscles to return to work. It gives these muscles just a friendly "nudge" when normal action is delayed.

That's the way Ex-Lax works!

Ex-Lax does *not rob* your bowel muscles of their natural impulse to function properly. Ex-Lax helps these muscles to function easily and normally—as Nature intended. Ex-Lax gives Nature gentle, friendly, but effective aid. That's why doctors everywhere approve the Ex-Lax way.

No secret about Ex-Lax

Phenolphthalein is the only medicinal ingredient in Ex-Lax. The Ex-Lax formula combines this famous laxative agent with a delicious chocolated base—in just the right proportion, the right quality, the right dose, to produce best results.

Ex-Lax does not gripe. It is not habit-forming. It does not disturb digestion.

If you've been using the *wrong* kind of laxative, get Ex-Lax. At all drug stores—10c, 25c and 50c. Or mail the coupon for a free sample.

Keep "regular" with

EX-LAX

—the safe laxative that tastes like chocolate

FREE SAMPLE COUPON

EX-LAX, Inc., P. O. Box 170 V-832
Times-Plaza Station, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Please send me a free sample of Ex-Lax.

Name.....

Address .....

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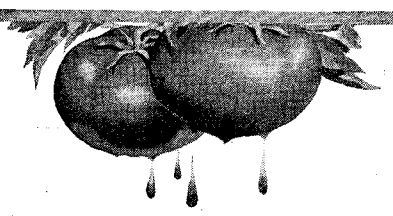

JUST TASTE *the difference!*

SIP a glass of rich, full-bodied Heinz Tomato Juice and just taste the difference! Get the full savor of tender, ripe pulp and invigorating juice, blended into a delicious drink!

No wonder Heinz Tomato Juice tastes better—is better. Heinz takes only the choicest vine-ripened tomatoes grown from Heinz seed, presses their solids and juice into a smooth, rich consistency and offers you a new table delight. Nothing is added but a tiny pinch of salt.

Serve this tempting, colorful beverage at breakfast, or as a refreshing appetizer for dinner or luncheon. It comes to you in sealed bottles—ready for use. At its best when thoroughly chilled. Ask your grocer to send a few bottles today.

H. J. HEINZ CO.
PITTSBURGH, U. S. A.
TORONTO, CANADA
LONDON, ENGLAND

Ever eat a tomato right off the vine? . . . that's

HEINZ *Tomato Juice*

Why Hornsby Leaves the Cubs

THE "Rajah" is out—"Rajah" Hornsby, christened Rogers, and only the other day mighty ruler of the Chicago Cubs.

"Of course, there's a reason for me being fired," says the deposed player-manager. Beyond that, not a word.

Judge Landis denies having had anything to do with it.

President Heydler, in New York, "knows no more about the case than what has been in the newspapers."

When the Rajah fell, the Cubs' owner, Philip K. Wrigley, said to a newspaper man, "Well, this is the first I've heard of it—from you."

President Veeck, who deposed Hornsby and put Charley Grimm in his place, refuses to discuss the affair, and his original statement, "It was to the best interests of the club that Hornsby retire at this time," is all that we have.

"A sailor's lot is not the only luckless one," philosophizes the Chicago *Tribune* over the incident. "Managing a ball team in a city which wants a pennant is another. Whoever manages the Chicago Cubs can sympathize with a football coach unable to find a fast back-field for a college which would trade any president it ever had for a good full-back."

So, "the further you look behind the dismissal announcement," says Ed Pollock, in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, "the thicker and blacker the clouds of mystery appear to be."

Numerous, however, are the sports writers who endeavor to explain it, and one of them tells us in an unsigned dispatch from Chicago to the New York *American*, that "a long series of incidents" led up to it, and goes into detail regarding the most important:

1. Hornsby's attempt to invoke the policy of John J. McGraw in acting as a "one-man team," aroused the antagonism of the owners.
2. President Veeck didn't want his manager to bat, field, run, and pitch for every member of the club, as Hornsby insisted on doing.
3. Failure to execute Hornsby's orders developed a situation where the pitchers were grumbling at the outfielders, and the players in general had developed a case of nerves, nearing a breaking-point, that made Veeck apprehensive as to the results later on.
4. The club had three fine catchers, and, under Hornsby's guidance, they were not more than automatons, or perchance, puppets. This fact alone caused undercurrents of dissatisfaction.

LOOKING further back, Joe Williams remarks in the New York *World-Telegram*, "it seems to have been the fate of Hornsby to play a dark, sinister rôle on the big-league stage, a cross between Ibsen and Conan Doyle. For years his steps have been dogged by mystery and mutiny." All this while—

He has been the manager nobody knows. There is something about his presence that transforms peaceful, rolling hills into roaring volcanoes—a mysterious something that always leaves in its wake an undertone of the inscrutable.

He brought St. Louis its first pennant in more than thirty years, and was fired. He joined the Giants, long interested in his acquisition, lasted one season, and was summarily dismissed. From the Giants he went to Boston. Moving on to Chicago, he had a similar experience; a hired hand at the start, he ultimately took over the club.

No other man in baseball has ever had such a turbulent career. No other man has ever been the pivotal figure in so many unexplained revolts. No other man has ever been such a consistent success and, at the same time, such an ephemeral institution.

Here is a man to whom everybody concedes the elements of greatness in his field; he was a great hitter, and by all the standards he had established himself as a great manager. And yet the man can not hold a job. Eagerly club owners reach for him, enthusiastically they drop him.

WHAT are we to make of this? Mr. Williams finds it puzzling, for "in baseball the breath of scandal has never touched him," and "as a player and manager his record has always been honorable," while the long list of his dismissals makes it difficult to believe that he has been merely the victim of whims and prejudices. As Mr. Williams concludes, "there must be a flaw in his technique somewhere, a very vital flaw." Reading on:

"The trouble with Hornsby," a club-owner told me, "is that he refuses to admit that the man who pays him his salary is entitled to any voice in the conduct of the business he controls. I think Hornsby would be an enduring success if he had his own club. Then he could dominate both the diamond and the front office."

This seems to be the real indictment against the man. I'm not sure that it is a serious one. There are some club owners who probably would make greater progress if they turned over all their interests to the manager—or the bat-boy. Still, I can appreciate the point. Even a club-owner is deserving of some consideration.

In Murray Tynan's opinion, Hornsby's "errors of judgment" were what chiefly caused his downfall: two errors in particular—"the sale of Danny Taylor, outfielder, to the Brooklyn Dodgers, and Hornsby's own attempt to play third base" in a recent game on the Cubs' home grounds. As Mr. Tynan tells us in the New York *Herald Tribune:*

The Rajah did not rate Taylor good enough for his team, and sold him to Brooklyn for a sum said to be slightly in excess of the waiver price of $7,500.

That move was tinged with disaster, for the Cubs were badly in need of an outfielder just then.

Taylor has proved to be one of the most valuable men on the Brooklyn team, and almost overnight developed into a potential star. The Cubs then were forced to spend a considerable sum to purchase Frank Demaree, an outfielder, from the Coast League.

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A $183,000,000 Ship-Building Marathon

WILL BRITANNIA STILL RULE THE WAVES when the big, all-nations boat-race is ended?

Or will Columbia be the gem of the ocean?

Or will France, Italy, or Japan slip into the lead as a result of the wave of ship-building that has been one of the most remarkable phenomena of the recent lean years.

Just a partial check-up reveals a list of twenty-nine passenger ships, costing approximately $183,000,000, that have either been launched and put into service in the past year or so, or are about to be.

Shipping companies, apparently, have been heeding the "Buy Now!" slogan, and have been preparing for better business when we turn that celebrated corner.

The United States brought to a climax an important chapter of this thrilling sea story when the *Manhattan* of the United States Lines arrived, the other day, at New York, after her sea trials, all tuned up for her maiden voyage.

The *Manhattan's* length of 705 feet over-all and her 24,000 tons gross register make her the largest liner ever built in this country. Her beam measurement is eighty-six feet, and molded depth forty-seven feet. She has a guaranteed service speed of twenty knots, which puts her in first place among the cabin ships of the world for speed. She is designed to carry 1,250 passengers in cabin class, tourist, and third class. Her capacity for general cargo is 380,000 cubic feet, and she can carry 47,000 cubic feet of refrigerated cargo.

She is also the first liner to be built in America for the North Atlantic service since 1897.

The *Manhattan* is commanded by Capt. George Fried, famous for his thrilling rescues at sea.

Her approximate cost is more than $10,000,000. Her sister ship, the *Washington*, is now due to be launched.

SOME interesting details of accommodations provided on board this vessel are gleaned from a variety of press accounts. Thus:

"Manufactured weather" in cabin and tourist dining-saloons assures a comfortable temperature, no matter what the outside weather conditions may be.

The sun-deck has a full-sized tennis court, one of the few on an ocean liner.

A wire-enclosed play-deck for children, equipped with sand-box, slides, and other amusements, where they can play in the open air in perfect safety.

A wire-enclosed kennel has been provided on the sun-deck for canine travelers, and is equipped with twelve dog-houses.

Wide World

The New Liner's Life-Saving Skipper

Capt. George Fried, famous for his many rescues at sea. He stands between Mrs. Nicholas Longworth and C. L. Bardo, President of the New York Shipbuilding Corporation.

Just a little while after the *Manhattan* arrived in New York harbor came the launching of the steamer *Colombia*, a passenger-cargo craft of 5,500 gross tonnage. She is the first of two to be built at the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company for the Colombian Steamship Company, according to the New York *Times*, which adds:

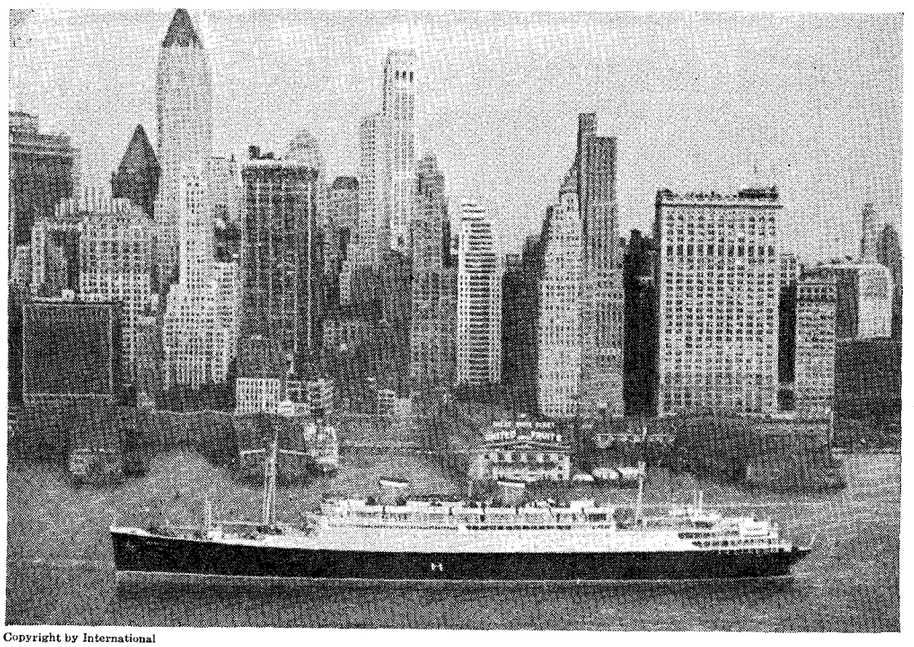
The *Colombia* is expected to be completed in time for her initial sailing on the company's line on November 15, and will make her maiden voyage to Haiti, Jamaica, and the Canal Zone. Her sister ship, to be known as the *Haiti*, will be launched and ready for her maiden voyage one month later.

The two ships are expected to give the steamship company the fastest line in operation between New York and the first ports named.

The liners are being built at a cost of $5,000,000. Their lengths will be 404 feet and beams fifty-seven feet. Turbine engines of 7,500 horse-power will furnish the motive power, expected to produce a speed of eighteen knots.

The accommodations will provide for 120 first-class passengers and twenty-four tourist-class passengers, all with outside staterooms. They include swimming-pool, with balcony cafés overlooking them.

A day later, we are told by a



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The "Manhattan" Salutes Manhattan

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note in the same journal, "the new 7,000-ton turbo-electric passenger and freight steamship *Veragua* of the United Fruit Company arrived from the Fore River yards of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, after completing her speed trials."

Just the roster of these ships and their costs makes impressive reading. Here in outline are the essential facts regarding these recently launched and soon-to-be-launched vessels:

United States Lines—*Manhattan*, *Washington*, $21,000,000.
White Star—*Georgic*, $7,000,000.
French Line—*Champlain*, $7,000,000.
Italian Line—*Rex*, *Conte di Savoia*, $30,000,000.
Matson Line—*Mariposa*, *Monterey*, *Lurline*, $24,000,000.
Dollar Line—*President Coolidge*, *President Hoover*, $16,000,000.
N. Y. K. Line—*Chichibu Maru*, *Asama Maru*, *Tatsuta Maru*, $18,000,000.
Furness-Bermuda Line—*Queen of Bermuda*, $8,000,000.
United Fruit Line—*Antigua*, *Chiriqui*, *Talamanca*, *Quirigua*, *Veragua*, *Peten*, $21,000,000.
Grace Line—*Santa Rosa*, *Santa Lucia*, *Santa Paula*, *Santa Elena*, $20,000,000.
Eastern Steamship Line—*Acadia*, *St. John*, $6,000,000.
Colombian Steamship Company—*Colombia*, *Haiti*, $5,000,000.

"Construction and mail subsidies from governments have undoubtedly stimulated this construction of new tonnage to a considerable degree," remarks the New York *Journal of Commerce*, "but a basic confidence in a revival of the shipping business in the long run is reflected in the launching of these new ships this year."

Whatever the basic cause may be, all this building has helped bridge over the days of unemployment for thousands of men and their dependents. Just as a sample, consider what the building of the *Manhattan* and *Washington* mean. Says a press account:

These two ships will have cost when completed a total of about $21,000,000. Of this amount $9,500,000 will go for direct labor in the shipyard; $1,000,000 represents such items as taxes, insurance, inspection fees, and freight charges; and about $10,500,000 will be spent for the purchase of materials which will come from forty-three of the forty-eight States in the Union. This expenditure for materials is further broken down into money for labor. For example, there are hundreds of items covering machinery and equipment which have been purchased completely assembled ready for installation on board the ship. But the factories from which this material came have paid out in wages about 80 per cent. of its value, or $8,400,000. It is believed that of the contract price a total of $18,000,000 will have been paid out to workmen at some point along the line.

The building of these two ships, then, has meant the employment on an average of 2,600 men within the shipyard for a period of two years, and 3,000 men for a similar length of time in various industries furnishing machinery and equipment to the shipyard.

Interest in the *Manhattan* followed closely upon the maiden voyage of the White Star Line's *Georgic*, a 27,000-ton cabin motor-vessel, of which we read in *Travel Trade:*

The *Georgic* wears the styles of her own day. Brilliant colors and striking contrasts are the key-note of a plan which makes use of the best elements of this modern decorative style, a style that has grown out of an age of steel and steam just as the interiors of an earlier period reflected the less mechanistic spirit of the age of sail.

In addition to the many luxuries and amenities usually associated only with a first-class liner, which were introduced in the cabin trade by the *Britannic*, the *Georgic* has a spacious palm court where tea dances and other social events will be held. There are also *de luxe* suites, a swimming-pool, tennis-courts, and elevators in cabin class as well as an altar recess in the lounge for religious services; children's playrooms and elevators in tourist class, and children's playrooms in the third-class section. All staterooms in all classes have running hot and cold water, and many of the baths are provided with hot and cold showers.

A delightful playroom has been arranged for the children, the feature of which is the large dolls' house, complete with stairs, bathroom, kitchen, and all the equipment for a little housekeeper. The delights of playing store may be indulged in by the boys in a fully equipped miniature shop that occupies another corner of the room. Fairy-tale murals form a charming background in this floating playroom.

Just before the *Georgic*'s introduction to New York harbor, the French Line's new cabin-class flagship, the turbo-electric driven *Champlain*, made her entry. The *Champlain*, we are assured, is "a marvel of interior artistry. Every room in her cabin class is equipped with beds instead of berths, individual heat and ventilation control; and every room has its own bath or shower."

Meanwhile, not to be outdone by other transatlantic lines, the Italian Line, a recent merger of the Cosulich, Lloyd, Sabaudo, and Navigazione Generale Italiana, has completed two of the largest and fastest ships yet placed in the New York-Mediterranean service. The new 54,000-ton liner *Rex* is scheduled to leave Genoa on her maiden voyage, September 27, while the 48,000-ton liner *Conte di Savoia* will enter into service about a month later.

"The *Conte di Savoia,*" says *The Times*, "is expected to maintain the speed of twenty-eight knots, which will make possible the crossing from New York to Gibraltar in five days, and completion of the trip to Italy in seven days. She will accommodate 1,900 passengers."

The *Rex* is planned also to develop a speed of twenty-eight knots, making these two vessels among the fastest ever built.

Col. M. Serrati, a director of the line, is quoted in *The Times* as follows:

"The *Conte di Savoia* had her three gyroscopic stabilizers built into her hull, and is the only vessel, so far, that has been equipped with them. The rotor of each weighs 100 tons, and the cost, including the installation, amounted to $1,000,000."

The indicated horse-power of the *Rex* is 130,000 and that of the *Conte di Savoia* 120,000, but the difference in power will not make any difference in speed, Colonel Serrati said, as the latter vessel is 6,000 tons less and shorter than the *Rex*. Both liners will be able to do twenty-eight knots and still have plenty of steam in reserve, when necessary, he contended.

Meanwhile luxurious and fast new vessels, representing a total cost of $100,000,000, have been added to the transpacific services. Three $8,000,000 ships have been constructed in Eastern harbors by the Matson Line. The *Mariposa* and *Monterey* have sailed from New York to their home port in San Francisco in the past few months, and the finishing touches are being given to the new liner *Lurline*, which will leave New York for the Pacific coast early in January next.

Apropos of the launching of the *Lurline*, at Quincy, Massachusetts, *The Marine Review* reports:

The new *Lurline* is almost identical with the *Mariposa* and *Monterey*. She is, however, to be operated with the *Malolo* on the run between San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Honolulu, providing frequent and luxurious service by ships flying the Matson flag.

Stateroom accommodations are fitted for 443 first-class passengers and 229 cabin class. The same high quality of accommodations found on the earlier ships will be maintained on the *Lurline*, the rearrangement consisting chiefly of the omission and relocation of certain rooms and suites.

The keel of the *Lurline* was laid on October 3, 1931, in the same slip where the *Mariposa* was built. Completion is expected about the last of the year.

The Grace Line's four new ships (*Santa Rosa*, *Santa Lucia*, *Santa Paula*, and *Santa Elena*, costing $5,000,000 each) will be placed in the New York-Panama-Central America-California service.

The Eastern Steamship Lines have just put into commission the *Acadia* and the *St. John*, each launched this spring from Newport News yards, and each costing $3,000,000 or more.

Then there are the Dollar Line ships for its round-the-world service—the *President Hoover* and the *President Coolidge*. Nor should we overlook the three new quadruple-screw, 22,000-ton motor-vessels of the N. Y. K. line—the *Chichibu Maru*, the *Asama Maru*, and the *Tatsuta Maru*, that cost $6,000,000 apiece.

The United Fruit Line is spending $21,000,000 on five boats, *Antigua*, *Chiriqui*, *Talamanca*, *Quirigua*, *Veragua*, and *Peten*. The *Veragua* has just ended her sea trials.

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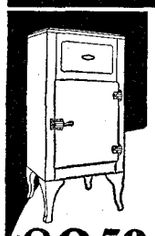

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The Minor Leagues Take Heart

A CHICKEN chase, a beauty contest, a pajama parade—these and an automobile given away to a lucky fan are among the attractions lately put on by minor-league magnates in their efforts to pull through their worst season.

The automobile stunts paid well. The beauty contests help to get women interested in the night game. More than seven hundred women marched in the pajama parade at Dayton, where the bleachers picked the prize-winning "fanette," and from Huntington, West Virginia, comes the story of how fifteen chickens, each with a ticket to the next game tied round its neck, were turned loose on the field.

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are familiar with the untoward developments in minor-league baseball, but, serious tho these have been, and still are, the case is by no means beyond remedy, and Sam Murphy (the Old Scout) tells us in the New York *Sun* that—

About a quarter of a million dollars will be spent by major-league clubs in the minors, this fall, which means quite a fund of cash when one considers the few minor leagues that are operating. Players will be disposed of at once, and purchased men will be tested as soon as the majors see them.

The day of the young man in baseball is dawning. New minor leagues will be started next year, and players will be paid according to the rate of fifteen years ago. Veterans passing out of the majors will have a job getting placed in the minors, and it looks as tho the days of long minor-league service for the old leaguers are gone, never to return.

Among the players to be bought by the major leagues for tryouts next spring are Ollie Carnegie of Buffalo; the heavy-hitting outfielder Werber, who plays at short and the outfield for Buffalo, and Saltzgaver, who also will be recalled by the Yankees. Baxter Jordan is going to be sold up the river by Baltimore.

Out in the association, Marty Hopkins is to be tried in the majors. The Browns have first call on this third baseman. Ted Gullic, Milwaukee outfielder, is going back to the Browns, as are Stiely and Knott, the leading Brewer pitchers.

The White Sox, who bought Charley English for third base, will try to get Hart Sullivan from Independence in the Western League to help the back-stop department of the Chicago team.

Ervin Fox, the hard-hitting Beaumont outfielder, and his team-mate, Schoolboy Rowe, who has won fourteen games, will be tried by Detroit.

The Cardinals are going to take Joe Medwick, the slugging outfielder of the Houston team.

Debs Garms, the Wichita Falls fielder, will be tried by the Browns in the spring.

From the Southern League several good prospects are expected.

Rudy Laskowski, the Chattanooga short-stop, is well liked by the ivory-appraisers. Peck Hamel, the hard-hitting outfielder of the Memphis aggregation, who leads the loop in batting, is headed for the majors.

Cecil Travis, a young third-sacker of Chattanooga, will also have a major-league tryout. Cleveland may summon Bill Perrin, southpaw of the New Orleans team.

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Stars That Shone in the Olympic Heaven

SEVENTY THOUSAND "CATS" were watching the biggest "mouse-hole" in the world—

That is, seventy thousand spectators in the great Olympic Stadium at Los Angeles were focusing their gaze on the opening of the great tunnel in the western end of the big enclosure out of which presently would flash a runner.

Wide World

A Newsboy Who Ran His Route to Glory

Zabala of the Argentine crossing the line to a record-breaking victory in the Marathon.

None knew his name. He would furnish the biggest thrill of the international games, for he would be the winner of the Marathon race of twenty-six miles and more that we have inherited from ancient Greece.

The race had begun in the stadium, left it, gone through the streets of the city—while the stadium was entertained with other athletic contests—and then come back by way of the tunnel for a finish in the enclosure.

TWILIGHT was creeping on. Clouds were climbing up the west. The Olympic torch above the peristyle, we read in a Los Angeles dispatch from J. P. Abramson to the New York *Herald Tribune*, "flamed against a strangely black California sky. The sun was blotted out in this setting for one of the most stirring moments of the international festival sport," the greatest Olympic Games in history, as almost all critics assure us.

For a week the crowd had been fed on thrills; and now, as the track and field program was coming to an end, it was still hungry for more.

It had seen twenty-eight runners of fourteen nations start in the Marathon. It had seen Juan Carlos Zabala of Argentina, according to Mr. Abramson, rush to the front in the first few strides; it had seen Banos, the Mexican, pass him in the first half-mile within the stadium; and it had seen Zabala force his way into the lead before the runners disappeared through the stadium tunnel.

Then, in the interim, more thrills.

Four American men sprinters [Kiesel, Toppino, Dyer, Wykoff] ran 400 meters in 40 seconds to win by twelve yards, Mr. Abramson continues; four American girls [Mary Carew, Evelyn Furtsch, Annette Rogers, Wilhelmina von Bremen] ran the same distance in 47 seconds to win by a foot; and four American quarter-milers [Fuqua, Ablowich, Warner, Carr] did 1,600 meters in 3:08.2, winning by twenty yards.

"America placed one-two in the women's high jump. Both Miss Jean Shiley and Miss Mildred Didrikson cleared a world record height of 5 feet 5¼ inches, and the former won on the jump-off. It was the Dallas girl's first defeat after two Olympic triumphs last week.

"In the jump-off Miss Shiley cleared the same height. So did Miss Didrikson, but this leap was termed an illegal dive, for she uses a form of the Western roll, and the title went to the Easterner."

MEANWHILE, the radio told the crowd in the stadium of the battle of the Marathoners on the road.

Zabala had flashed out of the tunnel in the lead.

Came word how Banos of Mexico had pushed ahead at the five-mile mark.

At fifteen miles Lauri Virtanen of Finland came up from nowhere.

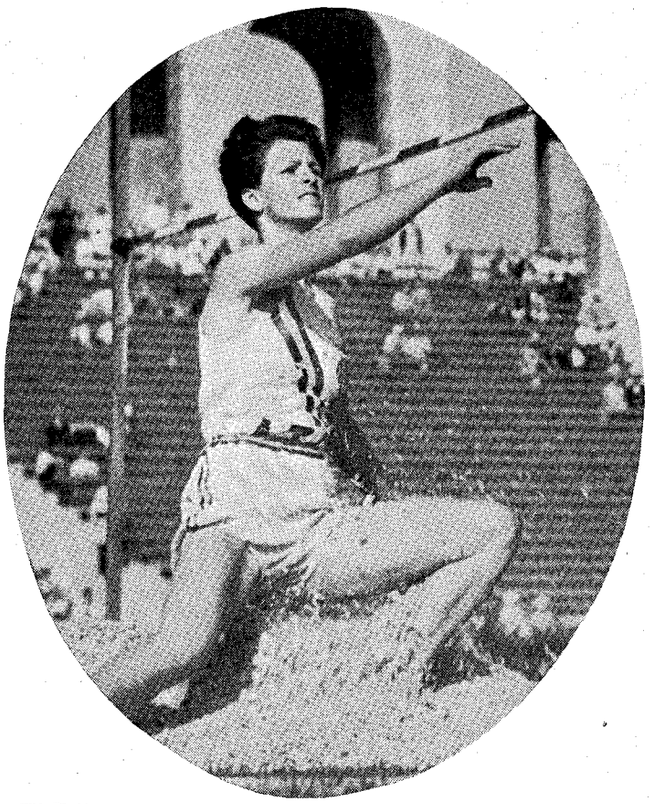
Just past the twenty-mile mark, Wright, the veteran Scot, pushed into the lead.

And now they were headed back for the stadium.

The crowd was waiting, hushed, tense, expectant, watching the open end of the tunnel.

Who would be the first to flash out of that black cavern?

Twilight deepened. Then, as Arthur J. Daley reports in the New York *Times*, "the shrill blast of trumpets echoed through the cavernous Colosseum."



Wide World

The Sports Page Hails a New Babe

She takes her place beside the mighty Ruth does Mildred (Babe) Didrikson of Texas. We show her here at the lower end of a high jump.

Up jumped the crowd. Just a moment now, and they would know. The runners were entering the tunnel.

A wait of seconds.

Then out of the black mouth came a slim boy with curly

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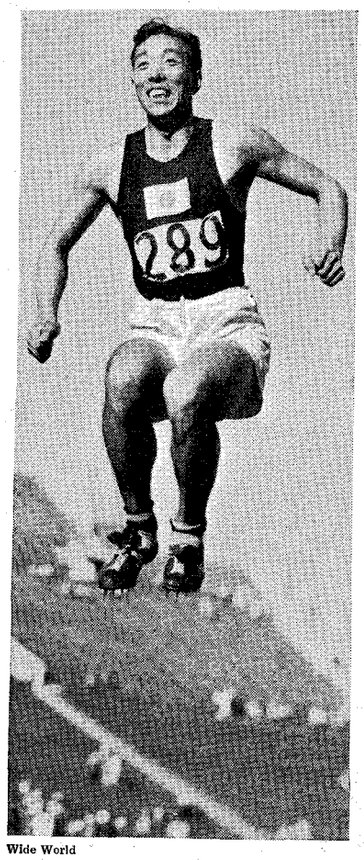
hair and brown skin—Juan Carlos Zabala, the Argentine newsboy.

But he was not alone. One hundred yards behind was Ferris of Great Britain. Then Toivonen of Finland. Then Wright, of Great Britain's Scottish division.

Four of them in the stadium for a fighting finish—such a climax had never been known!



Wide World

A Bright-Shining Son of the Rising Sun

Nambu of Japan breaking a record in the Olympic hop-step-jump.

The flying Zabala held his lead, and crossed the finish line. Sustaining arms were stretched to him as he relaxed. An Argentine flag was thrust in his hand, and he waved it on high.

A NEW record—2 hours, 31 minutes, 36 seconds, a minute better than the mark set at Antwerp twelve years ago by Kolehmainen the Finn.

"What showmen these Latins are!" exclaims Paul Gallico in the New York *Daily News*, describing the end:

Zabala is a handsome boy, slim—he weighs only 114 pounds. He has dark curly hair, black eyes, white teeth. He was near collapse when he finished, but he had sufficient left to snatch his white helmet from his head and wave it to the cheering crowd as he circled the track and approached his goal. Yes, and smile, and nod his head. He was the triumphant hero of old, and the youngster played the rôle to the hilt. He was leading the way. Behind him came the losers. Cheer, cheer every one for Zabala of the Argentine!

The helmet the boy wore over his black hair created a curious illusion. Many wrote that it was a handkerchief, but it wasn't. It was of white cloth and shaped a little like an aviator's hat, but still like the head-pieces the Greek soldiers wore. It lacked only the curved crest. Now, as he ran into the stadium, heralded by the trumpet blasts that signaled his approach, the years that have rolled between us and the glory that was Greece seemed to drop away.

The California sun had vanished behind the first clouds seen here all week. Night was approaching. The eternal flame from the peristyle burned smokily against the darkened sky. Were we watching a man from a new world winning a footrace, or was this Pheidippides bringing in the news of the Battle of Marathon?

THUS the track and field section of the games ended with a burst of color and glory.

In the unofficial point score United States men won 218 points, with Finland, Great Britain, Germany, Japan, Canada, Italy, and Ireland following. In women's events the United States won, too, with 78½ points, Germany, Canada, Poland, and Great Britain following.

Thinking things over, an Associated Press correspondent in Los Angeles decides that "there has never been a combined athletic show for men and women like it." Reading on:

They thought much of the "kick" was extracted when the peerless Paavo Nurmi was banished from the games two days before they started. But performances from the outset not only were so startling as to make about 400,000 spectators forget all about the great Finn during the week, but sufficiently good as well to knock the last of Nurmi's Olympic marks from the record lists.

Nurmi throughout the week sat in the stands while his native Finland's stars were being handed their biggest setbacks in Olympic competition since the war, watching a Polander, Kusocinski, take away the 10,000-meter honors, seeing "Jarring Jim" Bausch, an American, surpass Finland's favored all-around stars in a world record decathlon performance, and an Italian,

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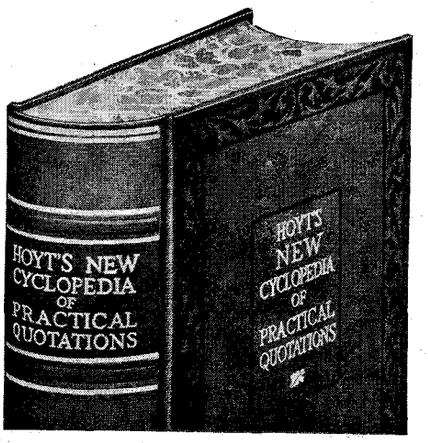
Eddie Tolan, the Boy Who Runs 'Em Ragged



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Beccali, put Finland's champion and the rest of the world's milers to rout in the classic 1,500.

THIS Beccali is the greatest Italian track man since Dorando, says George T. Davis, in the Los Angeles *Herald and Express:*

Remember that old song, "Run, Dorando," about Italy's great marathoner of a quarter-century ago?

Now the enthusiastic Italians can write a new ode to their latest hero of track, Luigi Beccali, the likable youth who came from behind to run all rivals "into the ground" and be crowned "Champion Olympique" in the 1,500 meters.

And what a glorious victory it was for the sturdy son of Italy!

Never was there a more perfectly timed race. Beccali laid behind the pace-setters until the final stretch, when he uncorked a sprint that looked like Bill Carr coming down the lanes.

No one had even considered him as a serious contender, but he won without even disturbing a single black hair on his head, having enough stamina and enthusiasm left to wave acknowledgments to the cheering crowds.

Beccali is the personification of confidence, and he was the only person in the stadium who knew that he would win this race.

One of the gamest competitors in the entire Olympics has been Chuhei Nambu, "Japan's gritty performer, who laughed at odds to become a champion," Mr. Davis continues:

Altho he holds the world's record in the broad jump, Nambu was hampered by a leg injury, and could take no better than third place in his favorite event.

Chagrined at this failure, Nambu called upon superhuman strength and, with the characteristics of his race, refused to allow any handicap to deter him from his main course.

He had come to America to win a championship to take back to his future bride in Japan. And he couldn't disappoint her.

In the hop, step and jump, this coordinated little Japanese trailed Svenson of Sweden, until his next to last attempt. He then came tearing down the runway, and when he completed his jump, the steel measure showed that he not only had won the title but had broken the world's record of his countryman, Oda.

Oda had been laid up with a sore muscle, and this made Nambu's responsibility all the greater, but he accepted it like that champion that he is.

Considering other visiting teams, the Associated Press correspondent already quoted assures us:

They can blame the big comeback of America's speed kings in world competition and the stadium's lightning track for most of the record-breaking stuff, but that doesn't explain the competitive inspiration that enabled American giants like Leo Sexton and John Anderson to heave the weights to record distances, that led Nambu, of Japan, to triple jump further than any man before him, Jim Bausch to roll up the staggering total of 8,462 points in the Decathlon, and Zabala to run the fastest of all Olympic marathons.

Some more reasons for the success of the United States were George Sailing of Iowa, the high hurdle specialist, Bill Carr the great quarter-miler, and Eddie Tolan the big man in the double sprints.

CARR'S 400-meter triumph over Eastman was still another of the great achievements of the games, according to the Associated Press. After that, this account continues:

With a running start on the anchor leg of the 1,600-meter relay he duplicated his record time to help the Americans beat Great Britain, best of five rivals,

Carr's mates in this record-busting four-lap journey were Ivan Fuqua, of Indiana; Ed Ablowich, of Southern California, and Karl Warner, of Yale.

The American 400-meter quartet, consisting of Bob Kiesel, Emmett Toppino, Hector Dyer, and Frank Wykoff—all four of whom were shut out of the individual sprint forces—redeemed themselves by winning their relay event in 40 seconds flat, likewise knocking their own best time, as well as all other records, into the discard.

Babe Didrikson, the remarkable Texas girl athlete, failed to achieve her goal of three individual championships and as many world records, when she was defeated in the high jump finals by her team-mate, Jean Shiley of Philadelphia. Nevertheless, Miss Didrikson was the sensation of the women's athletics, triumphing in the javelin and 80-meter hurdles, and finishing second in the high jump.

This Beneficent Depression

WE ARE POORER BECAUSE of the depression, but many of us are more sensible, most of us healthier, and not a few actually happier and better men and women.

When we have "snapt out of it" and see the whole thing in perspective, we shall find that this is so.

Even now there are observers who recognize that the "slump" has not been an unmixed calamity, and who begin to reckon up its positive advantages, one of which is the extremely sensible "back-to-the-land" movement.

"Back to the land!" was the cry of economists for generations, but, as the writer of a copyrighted article in *The American Weekly* remarks, "it took the pressure of stern necessity to force people back to the land, where they could eat what they raised if they could not sell it." Now—

In all parts of the United States, acres of land have been provided for the unemployed to till and seed, and implements furnished so that they can actually produce with their own hands enough food to live on. Farms by the thousand have been sold and traded to city-dwellers who, having lost their jobs, still had enough money to put into a country place, or city property which they could trade for farms.

A lot of us have found new pleasures. Libraries are more crowded with readers. There is increased interest in art and music. Museums attract more visitors. Meanwhile, getting along without some of our old pleasures has benefited us enormously:

The first quarter of 1932 showed the lowest death-rate ever recorded among the industrial policy-holders of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, and 1931 was the healthiest twelve-month in the history of the company. The death-rate for the first three months of 1932 was 9.4 per thousand policyholders as compared with 10.2 for the first quarter of 1931. Declines in the number of deaths from influenza and pneumonia—two diseases which are frequently an aftermath of excess in eating and drinking—were important factors in bringing down the general death-rate.

Fewer people are digging their graves with their teeth nowadays, says Dr. Herman N. Bundesen, Chicago Commissioner of Health. And Dr. Victor G. Heiser, of the Rockefeller Foundation, points out that the death-rate from diabetes has been decreasing for the sole reason that people are eating more wisely and not too well. On the other hand, a lot of loose talk about possible starvation, malnutrition, and impairment of health of great numbers of men, women, and children in New York finds refutation in the facts given by Health Commissioner Wynne. The death-rate for the first four months of 1932 was 11.91, against 13.19 for the first four months of last year, and the infant mortality rate, particularly, was highly favorable—fifty-six to the thousand against sixty-eight to the thousand last year.

A district convention of the National Selected Morticians in Davenport, Iowa, recently, heard a similar report—there has been a slump in the funeral business everywhere.

INSTEAD of becoming more irritable because of the depression, people are growing more courteous in business, and often more reasonable at home, thoughtless women especially:

Unappreciative wives who were indifferent to their husbands and neglected their homes have become tame and cautious. In times of prosperity, when their boy friends had plenty of money to take them to movies, or even marry them in case a disgusted husband threw them out, the wife could afford to take a chance. But in the present economic depression many wives have learned to value a husband who is a bread-winner, and pay more attention to him and the household.

The children are better off for that same reason. The mother who formerly left the care of her offspring to a servant, all or part of the time, perhaps now can not afford a servant at all. The result is that she takes care of her own children.

Deeds of public and private kindness fill the annals of the depression.

Free films are being provided in San Diego, California, at open-air eating-places. Unemployed jam the bleachers at Wichita, Kansas, baseball games, where free admissions have been made the rule of certain days. Kansas is also considering a plan to let needy motorists pay for their automobile licenses on the instalment plan.

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Explaining the Midsummer Bull Market

"THE BABY BULL MARKET," that's what they call it. But it's no mere calf, it is being remarked in Wall Street, when the upswing goes on for a month without a break, recording the biggest advance since the great crash of November, 1929.

Stock prices in these hectic weeks recovered 50 per cent. from the low point of July 8 last. Where stocks went by leaps and bounds, bonds trudged decorously after. But even so, they made the largest sustained advance in four years and a half. And what seems to many observers vastly more important—commodities also fell in line behind the band. Up went cotton—most spectacularly of all—and wheat, oats, corn, hogs, cattle, butter, until, as the Washington *Post* reckons it, inside of one short week the wealth of the farmers of the land was bigger by a billion dollars.

Certainly the depression isn't over, there probably will be plenty of dismal reports in the next few months, reactions are bound to make sharp dents in these rising price curves, but everybody seems to agree that after all these weeks of rising markets, there is a new feeling in the air.

It is noticed across the Atlantic in London, where *The Economist* runs an article on "The Long Lane," and suggests that "there is reason to think the Giant of the West has passed the crisis in his sickness." Mr. Robert P. Lamont paused in an interval between being Secretary of Commerce and becoming head of the American Steel Institute to sum up the feelings of a lot of business men and financial experts by remarking that he doesn't "think that the market could have gone as far as it has unless there was something behind it." But he couldn't help adding a word of caution: "I hope it is not going too fast."

It Took a Stranger to Wake 'Em Up!

—Westerman in the Columbus "Ohio State Journal."

IN Washington, "nobody quite dares to throw his hat in the air and cry, 'The race is won.'" But, continues a correspondent of the Boston *Christian Science Monitor*, "they agree that if the engine isn't yet humming its high prosperity note, it is at least making some initial staccato explosions that are giving the capital and the nation the biggest thrill in years."

Everywhere the editorial writers rise to the occasion. Altho actual signs of better business have thus far appeared only scatteringly, the Birmingham *News* concludes that "the bulls may be investing on a simple hope that the depression's worst phases have continued long enough, and that some spectacular fillip like stronger markets is the one thing needed to bring a complete turn in the lane." "It looks like the beginning of the end of the depression," is the way another Southern daily, the Jacksonville *Journal*, feels about it.

And as for Wall Street! Well, in Chicago the editor of *The Economist* hears that it is "just like the 'good old days'—a boiling market with plenty of tips, rumors, and apparently plenty of money." The point is, as *The American Banker* sums it all up, that "Wall Street is no longer the center of gloom," that it "has ceased to be the chief broadcasting station of the wail of despair."

"Is this the real turn?" is the question being asked in every brokerage house in Wall Street, reports Ike N. Parrish on the financial page of the New York *World-Telegram*.

And the question that goes with it is, "what has happened?" The New York *Times* argues that there is nothing in the present business situation to justify any such revival of confidence as the security markets show. So it feels that the revival "probably means that the extreme apprehension regarding the course of events in the immediate future has been shaken or removed":

> During more than a year the financial and business community has been under the influence of a succession of events, each of which was described a portent of sure and immediate disaster. The prolonged decline of staple prices, the bank failures, the collapse of public revenue, the panic in European banking circles, the run on German and British reserves, the suspension of gold payments by Great Britain, and the huge withdrawal of gold from the United States, as Europe's central banks called home their "reserves abroad"—these sinister occurrences, following close on one another's heels, had not only broken down financial confidence but had given rise to the most extravagant ideas of impending consequences.
>
> None of the predicted calamities has occurred. Governments have gone honestly to work adjusting revenue to expenditure. Not only have gold exports from the United States ended, but since the middle of June $82,000,000 gold has been added to the Federal Reserve. It is possible that the Stock Exchange has been reflecting automatically, not only return of confidence in the financial mind but hope that this scattering of financial thunder-clouds will eventually change the prevailing sentiment in the business mind.

SIMILARLY reflecting, the Springfield *Republican* comes to the conclusion that the bull movement was overdue for several weeks:

> The average level of prices was far out of line with real values. It was merely a question of time when such tempting bait would attract buyers, at first the bolder, the more venturesome spirits who were the least paralyzed by the fear complex and at the same time could raise a few dollars for the speculation. As they found the picking good, others would rush in. Once the mass got started, the market would come to life. But pushing in the same direction have been undoubtedly well-organized and powerful financial forces backed by the Government itself.
>
> Some other factors besides the tempting bait of absurdly undervalued securities have played a part. Wheat and especially cotton have lately been rising for natural causes based on crop news. Hogs, depleted in supply, had led the way. Higher prices for farm products mean increased consuming power on the farms

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even if farm products still remain miserably low compared with the five-year average. The time has come, too, when "consumers' demand" in general is bound to be felt, later if not sooner. The replacement of wornout things of all descriptions can not be deferred forever; the question is when the replacement demand will begin to make new business. People with a speculative instinct are beginning to bet that this demand will begin to be felt substantially in industry the coming autumn. They may be premature; time will show. We had the same feeling last spring, but were fooled.

WHAT we are now witnessing, in the opinion of Charles F. Speare of the Consolidated Press, "is the first phase of a permanent turn in economic conditions; this justifies the response to such a change as has been given by markets for securities." But the same writer feels bound to remind us that "the road ahead is still a rough one":

Still to be solved are many of the toughest problems of the times, such as unemployment, social relief, foreign markets, war debts, tariffs, and the use to be made of those excess facilities in industry, transportation, and in the field of power production that compel heavy carrying charges.

The outlook for the investor is not altogether clear. While there may be additional appreciation in his securities, there is bound to be further reduction in the income from them. It will take many months to translate the spirit of confidence into terms of larger net profits. More and more corporations will be unable to meet their dividend payments. The period of dividend cuts did not begin until nearly a year after the stock market had its first great fall. It is quite probable that corporations will be passing their dividends for from six to twelve months after the date of the recovery in prices.

Consequently, the gain in purchasing power will be slow in spite of the greater will to spend among those whose securities have ceased to decline. Employment will also expand cautiously and at an average scale of pay well below that returned for similar work two and three years ago, and with less hours of work in each week. The first earnings will be used to purchase necessities that were sacrificed while income was at a minimum and, after that, to raise the individual's moratorium on rents, taxes, mortgage interest, and the bills common to every household. This will give a certain momentum to trade.

It is too much to expect, even tho Wall Street in its present enthusiasm seems to anticipate it, that a country that has been as prostrate commercially as the United States for the past eighteen months can suddenly witness an industrial revival. We believe that the crisis has been passed, and are thankful for it, and shall not be discouraged if the period of recuperation is interrupted by those setbacks natural in all such circumstances.

It must be set down as a fact, writes George T. Hughes for the same news service, that the bull movement's "initial impetus came not from the self-constituted leaders, not even from the outside public, not even in any degree from American bankers, but from the belittled foreigner; it was buying for the London account which started stocks upward." Other financial writers agree. And the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* asks editorially, "has Europe got the right slant on the American trend?"

We are too close to the good news and the bad to weigh the tidings accurately. But Europe looks coldly, calculatingly, and at a distance, on our markets. Judging by the heavy buying orders, Europe thinks American securities, at their present levels, are a pretty good buy. America hopes Europe is right.

THE more cautious among the commentators reflect that even tho prices are well above the lows of this year, they are still far below the highs. The recent average, notes the Charlotte *Observer*, "is nearly 20 per cent. off from the highest point of the present year, which was less than half the price at the high point of 1931, little more than one-third of the highest price of 1930, and less than one-fourth the average quoted value just three years ago."

A serious thinker of Charleston, West Virginia, is reported by *The Gazette* of that city as saying: "I am leary about the stock-ticker. It needs to prove itself." And *The Gazette* issues the editorial warning that "the public should know whether or not there are genuine prospects of earning power behind the stocks now showing signs of life, before gathering again around the old roulette table of Wall Street."

How Uncle Sam Will Fix That Mortgage

JERSEYMAN, BANKER, LAWYER, insurance man, former Republican Congressman, Princeton-bred, and now fifty-two. Add that he served on the war-time Food Administration, and there in a word you have Franklin D. Fort, who heads the new Federal Home Loan Board.

Like the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, it is a bipartizan board. Unlike the R. F. C., it has a Republican majority, as, in addition to the chairman, its membership includes William E. Best, of Pittsburgh, president of the United States Building and Loan League, and Dr. John M. Grier, chief of the Division of Housing and Building, Department of Commerce.

The Democratic members are Nathan Adams, president of the First National Bank of Dallas, Texas, and H. Morton Bodfish, formerly a professor at Northwestern University, and now the United States Building and Loan League's executive manager.

"Good luck and God bless you!" said Mr. Hoover the other day as they took oath of office at the White House, and within less than a month, so they tell the press, loans to home-owners through the loan associations will begin.

Are you behind on your mortgage, behind in your taxes, and $2,000 in debt on a house worth $5,000 and desperately needing paint? Then take the Board's advice:

"Go to your loan association and increase your mortgage to $2,500 or more, thus obtaining the cash with which to bring your payments up to date, pay your taxes, and paint your house."

One of the Board's new banks—there are to be from eight to a dozen in different parts of the country—will enable the association to see you through. Up to $20,000 this holds, if property value warrants. Beyond that, no.

Capitalized at $125,000,000, this new enterprise is especially designed to "help the little fellow," concerning whose case Mr. Fort tells a correspondent of *The Wall Street Journal*—

The pitiful thing is that there is no purchaser but the person holding the mortgage, because no one can obtain financing to permit his bidding the property in. This results in its selling for far less than its real worth.

WHILE saving homes already built, the plan will also encourage building, Mr. Hoover believes, and thus help to reduce unemployment. "A considerable part of our unemployment," he says, "is due to stagnation in residential construction," and he cites Department of Commerce data showing in certain localities "there is, to-day, an immediate demand for new homes amounting from $300,000,000 to $500,000,000 which would be undertaken at once if financing were available."

Countering all this, the Minneapolis *Tribune* declares, "The assumption that more flexible credit will stimulate the building of homes has little to indorse it," while the Memphis *Commercial Appeal* sees an obstacle in the fact that "the home-builders and owners will not get a cent of the government advance directly," and the Baltimore *Sun* objects:

This lets the Government in for an expenditure of $125,000,000. The Government hasn't $125,000,000. It hasn't anything. Indeed, it wound up the fiscal year with $2,800,000,000 less than nothing. Therefore, in order to supply this money to home owners, the Government must borrow, as it has been borrowing for the last three years to pay its running expenses.

Every relief project so far presented by Mr. Hoover is based on more borrowing by the Government. Apparently his theory is that the way to get out of the pit of debt is to dig in deeper.

Nevertheless, the great mass of comment is warmly favorable, and a number of newspapers are bidding for Home Loan Board banks in their respective cities. Says the Syracuse *Post-Standard:*

Distribution of benefits will be wide-spread. The sooner they are made available the sooner the average owner of a small home will leave the ranks of the pessimists and, with his burdens relieved, put his heart and soul into the continued drive for the return of genuine prosperity.

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

When Liabilities Become Assets.—These days a lot of baseball umpires would welcome the throwing of pop bottles if they could get the deposit back on them.—*Judge.*

Pass the Mud.—CANDIDATE—"I suppose in this campaign the proper thing for me to do is to stand on my record."

POLITICAL BOSS—"No, to jump on the other fellow's."—*Boston Transcript.*

Mr. Fixit.—MISS SCREECH (impatiently to amateur accompanist)—"I can't sing unless you give me the key."

BOBBY (aside)—"I bet Pa got it and hid it."—*Florida Times-Union.*

History of a Panic.—"Only cheese for lunch?"

"Yes, the cutlets caught fire and it spread to the apple tart, so I had to take the soup to put it out."—*Vart Hem (Stockholm).*

Fido's Perquisites.—CUSTOMER—"Your dog seems very fond of watching you cut hair."

BARBER—"It ain't that; sometimes I snip off a bit of a customer's ear."—*Princeton Tiger.*

Game to the Last.—"So you are undertaking to keep bees?"

"Yes," answered Farmer Corntossel. "I don't want to miss anything, and I've been stung every other way there is."—*Washington Evening Star.*

Digging Up a Chestnut.—CRYSTAL GAZER—"I see—I see a buried treasure—"

CLIENT—"Yes—never mind that. It's probably my husband's first wife. I know all about her."—*Young Men.*

Might Bill Her for Ten Per Cent.—"Broken off your engagement to Mary?"

"She wouldn't have me."

"You told her about your rich uncle?"

"Yes. She's my aunt now."—*Die Muskete.*

Yes, and Some Want to Do Their Country.—"Pa, what's the difference between a statesman and a politician?"

"A statesman, my son, wants to do something for his country; a politician wants his country to do something for him."—*Boston Transcript.*

"One Touch of Kindness."—JONES (rolling his lawn, hot and tired)—"Hullo! Your father wants to borrow something as usual, I suppose."

NEIGHBOR'S BOY—"Yes, please, Mr. Jones. He says could you 'blige him with the loan of a corkscrew."

JONES—"A corkscrew? Certainly! You run along, Bobby—I'll bring it round myself."—*Humorist.*

Lady of Leisure.—

A young bride got a dozen clocks,
They stand upon a shelf;
She says she never had before
So much time to herself.

—*Boston Transcript.*

The Mitt That Pays.—"So you loved and lost, eh, old chap?"

"On the contrary, I came out a winner."

"How was that?"

"She returned my presents and accidentally put in some of another fellow's."—*Smith's Weekly (Sydney).*

"Won't Mullins be surprized to find that he's in the mile run instead of the hundred-yard dash?"

—"The New Yorker."

Reward of Good Acting.—They tell it of James Gordon Bennett. He hated drinkers and the boys who worked with him were all aware of it. One of the pressmen returned from a bender with a beautiful black eye.

As luck would have it, James Gordon popped into the pressroom that day. The fellow spotted him before Bennett saw him, and rather than explain the "shiner" and run the risk of being fired chose to rub printer's ink all over his face. On his tour of inspection around the pressroom Bennett came upon the besmudged pressman busily burying his nose in his work.

"Who's the fellow?" he asked the foreman. Upon being told, Bennett asked, "What do you pay him?" The foreman quoted the figure.

"Double it!" snapped Bennett. "He's the only one in the place who seems to be doing any work."—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

Slips That Pass in the Night

Believe It or Not.—Continued heavy rainfall would bring even more water.—*Indianapolis News.*

Crooning Campaign.—

HOOVER SINGS
CRIME BILL

—*Alhambra paper.*

In Balmy Florida.—Miss A—— was gowned smartly in a tucked starched chiffon blouse and a large white hat.—*Tampa Daily Times.*

Declaring a Dividend.—Without being either a profit or a son of a profit, this writer feels safe in making the prediction.—*Meyersdale (Pa.) paper.*

Taking Time by the Forelock.—The band concert, scheduled for last evening, was postponed on account of the storm to-morrow (Friday) night.—*Maine paper.*

Easy Mark.—Mrs. Putnam intended to beat the non-stop record of Frank Hawks made five years ago, of 17 years, 38 minutes and 59 seconds.—*Indianapolis News.*

Underworld Stunt.—

N. Y. BANK SAYS BONDS WERE ABSTRACTED BY "MATCH KING" AFTER SUICIDE

—*Albany Times-Union.*

Why the Night Was Dark.—Fair and moderate weather came to Los Angeles to-day in the wake of a cooling fog which hid the sun last night.—*Los Angeles Herald and Express.*

New Use for Ancestors.—Rare old faces which have been in the bride's and bridegroom's families for generations have been exquisitely combined in the bridal costume.—*Wisconsin State Journal.*

Awfully Hard to Resist.—

OFFICER CONVICTED
OF ACCEPTING BRIDE

—*Raleigh News and Observer.*

Rather Mohammedan.—The conference also adopted to-night the report of the commission on revision of the ritual, eliminating the word "with all my worldly goods I three endow."—*New York Times.*

Rubber-armed Man.—Mr. Ringling eats sparingly; smokes denicotinized cigars, takes daily exercises and until the beginning of this illness was able to touch the floor with his finger tips without bending.—*New York World-Telegram.*

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